MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq, Iran

Iraqi leaders have defined their country's goals in the long-simmering and recently escalated border clashes with Iran in the area the Iraqis refer to as Diyala and the Iranians call Qasr-e Shirin. President Saddam Husayn told the Cabinet, according to Baghdad radio, that Iraq does not want war and does not "covet" Iranian territory, but has decided "to retrieve every inch of Iraqi soil usurped by the Persians." He denied that Iraq is an aggressor because by advancing it is in effect "defending" its own territory. In a statement reported by INA, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi echoed Saddam Husayn's comments, stressing that Iraq does not want a "comprehensive war" with Iran and has no intention of causing the situation to deteriorate but only wants to end Iranian "encroachments" on its territory. He urged the Iranian authorities to give up their "conceit and fanaticism" and noted that the actions of the Iranian Armed Forces are not isolated from the domestic crisis in Iran and the Revolution Guards' "monopoly of power" in the country. He said that the border area in question was delineated by the 1975 Algiers agreement and that Iraq has always fully intended to reoccupy its territory but has given the revolutionary government in Iran time to "organize its affairs" before pressing for the completion of the "handing over process." Nevertheless, Hammadi said that instead of returning Iraqi territory, the Iranian authorities have shown "hostile intentions" and an "inclination" to expand Iran's borders at the expense of Iraq. Hammadi added that Iraq has therefore decided to end the "violation" and has gone on the offensive to "expel" the Iranian forces from the disputed area--but this was done only after the Iranian Foreign Ministry left unanswered Iraqi memorandums on the issue submitted to it early this week.

According to an Iraqi Defense Ministry announcement, reported by INA, Iraqi troops reached the "international border" at the Diyala junction on 10 September, having liberated all territory that the Iranians had failed to return in accordance with the Algiers agreement and other--unspecified--accords.

Monitored Tehran media have acknowledged heavy fighting in the Qasr-e Shirin area but have made no mention of the Iraqi claims to this disputed territory or carried any Iranian reference to the memorandums submitted by Iraq earlier this week. The Iranian Foreign Ministry, according to AFP, has denied that Iran's occupation of the disputed area is illegal, claiming that "it is not true" that this territory was restored to Iraq under the Algiers agreement. The Iraqi foreign minister had earlier pointed out that he had advised the Iranian charge d'affaires that it was possible the Iranians did not have "adequate information" on the Algiers agreement.

Bani-Sadr, Students on Hostages

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and the Muslim students have restated their positions on the issue of the hostages. In an interview reported by Delhi radio, Bani-Sadr said Iran itself has become a "hostage" as a result of the seizure of the U.S. diplomats since it has affected the country's international contacts. He also accused the United States of "delaying the solution" to the matter by "saying one thing and doing another." Commenting on Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's letter to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Bani-Sadr said it would "not make any difference" in the issue. Statement 144 of the "Muslim student followers of the iman's policy," reported by Tehran radio, referred to the "opposition and obstructions" to determining the hostages' fate and said that those who claim that Iran has been isolated because of the hostage taking are not aware of the support the people have shown for this "revolutionary and divine act." The students warned that they will respond if an "atmosphere hostile" to the holding of the hostages is "resumed."

Egypt, Israel

In an interview with LE MONDE, Vice President Husni Mubarak stated that the Jerusalem question is not an "insurmountable obstacle." He compared the current status of Jerusalem to that of Sinai, whose annexation had at one time also been addressed by the Israeli Knesset. Mubarak reiterated his optimism over a solution to the Jerusalem question to correspondents of MA'ARIV, saying a "distinction" should be drawn between Jerusalem's "final status" and those aspects involving the Jerusalem issue that fall within the autonomy question in the framework of the Camp David agreement. However, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, firmly stated that if President Anwar as-Sadat "insists" on "two sovereignties" in the city, "there will be no agreement on Jerusalem." Begin declared that allowing the Arabs of Jerusalem to vote for the autonomy institutions is "completely out of the question," and he claimed that Ambassador Sol Linowitz is aware of his view that such an arrangement would constitute an "indirect division" of the city.

In a joint press conference held in Alexandria, reported by MENA, both President as-Sadat and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir termed their talks "fruitful." As-Sadat said that the subject of their discussion was normalization of relations and that Shamir and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali will set a date for the commencement of the autonomy negotiations. Exact arrangements apparently have not been made, for on Shamir's return to Israel he said, in an appearance on Jerusalem television, that "details" had not been discussed and he had only "inferred" from what As-Sadat and Ghali had said that "contacts" will be held next week on the resumption of the talks. Concerning normalization of relations between the two countries, Shamir said that everything he had asked for in terms of economic and cultural cooperation had been "guaranteed" but that one must wait to see if Egypt will fulfill its "promises." Shamir also said that Ghali will visit Israel "soon" to continue discussions on the normalization process.

Reaction to Syria-Libya Union

In an announcement reported by Jerusalem radio, the Israeli Foreign Ministry said it views the merger of Syria and Libya as a "potential military threat" to Israel that will increase if the new unified state cooperates militarily with the Soviet Union and Iraq. A Cairo radio commentator dismissed the unification as "cosmetic" and not to be taken seriously, a "tactic" rather than a "strategy" employed by a Syrian regime that is politically and economically isolated both at home and abroad. Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is now on a tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and the UAE, YAR and PDRY to explain the Syria-Libya union.

CORRECTION

In the MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW of 10 September, first paragraph, speech by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in which he replied to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's letter, this speech was given in Qom, not at a Tehran cemetery.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 178 *11 September 1980*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Presides Over Meeting on Situation in Lebanon [VOP] A 1
'Arafat Chairs General Mobilization Committee Meeting [VOP] A 1
'Arafat Reportedly Offers To Mediate Iran-Iraq Clashes A 1
'Arafat Sends Message to YAR President Salih A 2
PLO-Jordan Reportedly To Create New Ministry A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives With Message C 1
Deputy Amir Meeting C 1
Departure Statement C 1
Amir Arrives in India for Official Visit 9 Sep [cross-reference] C 1

QATAR

Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives in Doha C 2
Amir Leaves Doha for Visit to Europe 8 Sep C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian Foreign Minister Arrives in At-Ta'if C 2
Crown Prince Meeting C 2
10 Sep Departure C 2

PDRY

Hungarian President Losonczi Arrives in Aden 10 Sep C 3
10 Sep Talks C 3
Ethiopian Official Meets With 'Ali Nasir Muhammad C 3

EGYPT

As-Sadat, Shamir Hold Press Conference 10 Sep D 1
MENA Carries As-Sadat Interview With Israeli Professor D 2
MENA Reports Mubarak Monte Carlo Radio Interview D 7
Vice President Mubarak Arrives in Romania 10 Sep [cross-reference] D 10

IRAQ

Border Clashes With Iran Continue 10 Sep E 1
Foreign Minister Makes Statement on Dispute With Iran E 2
Zambian President Kaunda Arrives on Visit 10 Sep E 3

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Imam as-Sadr Reportedly Held Prisoner in Libya I 1
People's Bureau Denial I 1
Ceremony Marks Opening of Tank Repair Plant I 2

MAURITANIA

Haydala Favors Morocco-Polisario Dialogue I 2

MOROCCO

Central African Students Seize Embassy in Rabat I 3
Soviet Ministry Officials Arrive for Talks I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR To Seek Nigerian Military, Political Support I 3

ISRAEL

Shamir Returns From Egypt, Briefs Prime Minister N 1
Says Meeting Planned N 1
Ghali To Visit N 1
Begin Interviewed on Occasion of Jewish New Year N 2
Shim'on Peres on Future Nuclear Middle East [DAVAR 9 Sep]

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Developments in Freetown OAU Meeting on Western Sahara Q 1
Moroccan Protest of Polisario Q 1
Sahara Denounces Algeria, Libya Q 1

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Sends Message to Kurt Waldheim R 1
Somali Nationalists Claim 30 Aug Military Victory R 1
[Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts]

SOMALIA

Delegation Leaves for Tunis Arab League Meeting R 1

BRIEFS

Tanzanian Diplomatic Appointment R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Former Emperor Bokassa To Be Tried In Absentia S 1

CHAD

Kamougue Calls on Country To Work Together for Peace S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu To Visit U.S., Europe for Economic Talks S 1
Talks With Angola on Refugee Repatriation Begin in Kinshasa S 2

WEST AFRICA

MALI

Traore Interviewed on Economic Problems, Western Sahara T 1

SENEGAL

Senghor Explains Measures To Overcome Sahel Drought T 3

BRIEFS

Niger-Oman Diplomatic Relations; PRC Experts for Sierra Leone T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Paris Visit Marks 'Normalization' of French Ties U 1
[Paris LE MONDE 4 Sep]

NAMIBIA

Appeal to U.S. House on UN Favoritism Toward SWAPO U 1

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER MEETING ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

NC101738 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] At noon today Abu 'Ammar presided over a coordination committee meeting at the house of Nabih Barri, Amal secretary general. Attending the meeting were Brother Tawfiq Sultan, deputy leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general; Ahmad al-Yamani, Alias Abu Mahir, member of the PFLP Political Bureau; and Brother Sakhir, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

During the meeting they discussed all aspects of the situation in the Lebanese arena, particularly the Zionist military escalation in the south as well as all possible events; measures were taken to confront these events.

They also discussed the situation in Tripoli and expressed satisfaction over the results reached by the joint committee--including the restoration of normality in the town--that revealed the collusion of some members of the second branch [not further identified] in the Tripoli operations.

They also discussed the situation in southern Lebanon, particularly recent events. It was agreed that a higher security committee would act to contain and follow the implications of these events. It was also agreed to follup all aspects of the situation to confront the Zionist military onslaught revealed by Zionist statements and recent military concentrations and movement.

It was agreed to contact the brothers in Syria and the other Arab countries to put them in this important and grave picture.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS GENERAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE MEETING

NC100732 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday chaired a meeting of the military committee in charge of general mobilization. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained to the committee members the national necessity which demanded the issuance of the decision for general mobilization of the Palestinian people. He affirmed that the enemies of the revolution are lying in wait for the revolution and the Palestinian people, and that they do not hesitate to commit all sorts of crimes and massacres so as to undermine the revolution in the interest of the Israeli enemy who occupies the land of Palestine.

The commander in chief gave his instructions and guidance concerning the mobilization process among the Palestinian people and in the Palestinian institutions.

'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY OFFERS TO MEDIATE IRAN-IRAQ CLASHES

NC110837 Paris AFP in English 0759 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Beirut, 11 Sep, (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat has begun contacts in a bid to restore calm along the Iranian-Iraqi border, following new clashes in the last 48 hours, according to a report here today.

Mr 'Arafat had sent messages to both the Iranian and Iraqi leaders, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and President Saddam Husayn, the Lebanese daily AL-LIW'A said.

The messages were transmitted by PLO officials in Tehran and Baghdad, the paper, generally well informed on Palestinian affairs, added.

Iranian-Iraqi clashes along the border have recently become a daily occurrence, and latest reports reaching Tehran have spoken of air strikes, tank action and artillery shelling, with several dead.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO YAR PRESIDENT SALIH

JN981327 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received today a written message from his brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message cited the barbaric Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and stressed the need for all Arab and Islamic states to adhere to implementing the resolutions of the Jerusalem Committee.

PLO-JORDAN REPORTEDLY TO CREATE NEW MINISTRY

JN081105 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Sharjah, 8 Sep (QNA)--Press reports said here today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has sent a private message to Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran dealing with the PLO's position on the creation of the ministry for the affairs of the occupied territory.

Palestinian sources have told the Sharjah newspaper AL-KHALIJ, according to a report published today, that an envoy of the Palestinian leader recently arrived in Jordan for this purpose. The paper adds that Badran explained to the envoy the reasons behind the creation of the new ministry.

According to the paper, Badran asserted that the new ministry will follow up the issues of the Palestinian refugees and camps and will coordinate with the PLO on matters pertaining to the Jordanian-Palestinian support fund, which is in charge of providing services to the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

KUWAIT

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD101454 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1413 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait--Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has arrived here from At-Ta'if to convey a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Deputy Amir and Heir Apparent ash-Shaykh Sa'ad al-Abdallah as-Sabah. It is believed that the message concerns the unity between Syria and Libya which was declared today.

Deputy Amir Meeting

LD101945 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] His Highness the Deputy Amir and Heir Apparent Shaykh Sa'ad al-'Abdallah as-Sabah this evening at his residence at Shuwaykh at 1730 received His Excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who delivered a message to his highness from his brother His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs and acting foreign minister, and the Syrian charge d'affairs in Kuwait.

Departure Statement

JN102035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Kuwait for Doha at 1900 tonight. Khaddam will convey a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to the Qatari amir dealing with the Syrian-Libyan merger.

Before leaving Kuwait, Khaddam made a statement to a SANA correspondent there, in which he noted that he handed his highness the heir apparent a message addressed to the Kuwaiti amir from His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. Khaddam added that the message dealt with current developments. He said: I also briefed his highness on the development of the Syrian-Libyan merger.

As to whether the present unity steps between the two fraternal countries will take into consideration the shortcomings of previous unity experiences, Khaddam said: Naturally, the unity process that will be determined during the two leaderships' forthcoming meeting will definitely work to avoid all of the gaps and negative aspects of previous experiences.

AMIR ARRIVES IN INDIA FOR OFFICIAL VISIT 9 SEP

For Delhi radio coverage of the 3-day state visit of Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah in New Delhi, see the India section of the 11 September South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

QATAR

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DOHA

JN102014 Doha QNA in Arabic 1948 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Doha, 10 Sep (QNA)--Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Doha tonight from Kuwait on a 1-day visit to Qatar, in the course of his current tour of several countries in the area. Khaddam was met at Doha international airport by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs.

Khaddam said upon his arrival that he brought a message from the amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, dealing with the current Arab situation and issues of mutual concern.

AMIR LEAVES DOHA FOR VISIT TO EUROPE 8 SEP

GF081105 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, left Doha today for a special visit to Europe. He was seen off by his regent the heir apparent, His Excellency Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, their excellencies the shaykhs, ministers, the speaker of the consultative council, the commander of police, ministry under secretaries, members of the consultative council, and senior military and civil officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN AT-TA'IF

LD101036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 10 Sep (SPA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, arrived in At-Ta'if before noon today within his tour to a number of Arab countries.

Crown Prince Meeting

LD101204 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy and crown prince, at 1320 today at his office at the royal court in At-Ta'if received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He received from the Syrian minister a message from his excellency the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the council of ministers, and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry for foreign affairs.

10 Sep Departure

LD101354 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1315 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] At-Ta'if, 10 Sep (SPA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian foreign minister, left Saudi Arabia this afternoon after meeting with Prince Fahd.

PDRY

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT LOSONCZI ARRIVES IN ADEN 10 SEP

LD101904 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, arrived in Aden this afternoon on an official visit at the invitation of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and prime minister. Losonczi and his delegation were received on arrival at the airport by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee, ministers and senior party and state officials. The Hungarian guest was accorded an official reception at the airport and then wen on to his place of residence.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will have a special meeting with the Hungarian president this evening. Later he will hold a dinner reception in his honor.

10 Sep Talks

LD102111 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and prime minister, held a dinner reception this evening at presidential house in honor of Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Comrade Pal Losonczi this evening held a meeting in the premises of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly. Bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing and strengthening them were reviewed during the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

They expressed their gratification at the development of relations between the two friendly countries in various fields. They also expressed their concern over the establishment of American military bases in Somalia and Oman, considering that they threaten the security and stability of the peoples of the area. They affirmed their firm stand towards the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to building their independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO.

ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL MEETS WITH 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD101730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received Comrade Lema Gutema, member of the COPWE Central Committee and secretary of the party organization in Addis Ababa district. Comrade Gutema handed Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad a written message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC, chairman of the COPWE preparatory committee and of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of Socialist Ethiopia.

The message covered the latest developments of the political situation in the area after the agreement by Somalia and Oman to offer American imperialism military bases and facilities on their territories and the importance of the cohesion of the revolutionary progressive forces--those that love stability and peace--in order to confront the aggressive designs and threats of U.S. imperialism. It also covered relations of cooperation between the two countries and parties and ways of developing them.

Reviewing developments of the current situation in the area, the brother secretary general, chairman of the Presidium and prime minister stressed that Somalia's and Oman's embarking on granting military facilities and bases on their teritories involves dangers threatening stability and peace in the area and exposes the sovereignty of the countries and peoples of this area to the danger of imperialist hegemony.

The secretary general expressed to the Ethiopian emissary Democratic Yemen's solidarity with the people of socialist Ethiopia in their struggle to confront imperialist military dangers in order to defend their territorial integrity and proceed along the road of revolutionary changes. Discussing relations between the two peoples and parties, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his gratification over the level of development of these relations and their future scope in order to serve the interests of the two peoples and the struggle [word indistinct] for their liberation [as heard] and progress.

At the end of the meeting he asked him to convey his compliments to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and his good wishes to the Ethiopian people for more progress and success in the campaign of revolutionary transformation which they are carrying out under the leadership of the party of the Ethiopian working people.

AS-SADAT, SHAMIR HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 10 SEP

NC101410 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1347 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Alexandria, 10 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has announced that he held fruitful and constructive talks about the present and the future with the Israeli foreign minister. He said that Egypt and Israel will exchange visits at various levels, that Dr Butrus Ghali and Shamir will meet at the United Nations and also that they will meet with their counterpart, the U.S. secretary of state, during the UN session.

He added: We talked a lot about the normalization of relations. As for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, the two ministers will set a date for the commencement of these negotiations.

Shamir said: I held fruitful and encouraging talks with the president. I heard from him about his determination to exert efforts to strengthen the foundations of peace in the region.

This came in a press conference held by President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir after their talks in Alexandria today. The press conference followed the 1-hour talks in Alexandria. President Anwar as-Sadat opened the press conference by saying: In the name of God, it has really been a happy occasion to meet with Yitzhaq Shamir. We talked about the signing of the second disengagement agreement here and about Begin's visit last summer.

The president said: We held fruitful and constructive talks about the past and the future. Let me express my gratitude to Shamir for accepting our invitation to visit with us.

He added: We will endeavor in our talks to boost the peace process. We will exchange visits on all levels.

President Anwar as-Sadat said in his statement: Dr Butrus Ghali will go to New York to attend the UN session. Shamir will also go there and the two ministers will meet and they will also meet with their colleague in the United States.

The president continued by saying: Let us hope that Minister Shamir will visit us in the future because this is his first visit to Egypt. He has visited Cairo and Alexandria and we hope he will visit upper Egypt.

Yitzhaq Shamir made a statement in which he said: I thank the president for giving me this opportunity to discuss with him all aspects of relations between Egypt and Israel.

Shamir added: I have held fruitful and encouraging discussions. I have heard from the president about his resolve to continue his efforts and to do everything to bolster the pillars of peace between the two countries.

Shamir added: I will convey my impressions on these discussions to my government and people. I believe that this will help strengthen relations between us.

The newsmen's questions then began. President Anwar as-Sadat was asked about what Begin had said to the fact that the autonomy talks will be resumed. The president said: I shall leave this to Ministers Butrus Ghali and Shamir. We have actually discussed this subject.

Asked whether they had discussed normalization of relations the president said: We have had a great deal of discussions on normalization between the two countries. The president then said that Dr Butrus Ghali would read a statement.

Asked a question on whether [the autonomy] talks will be resumed here or in America President Anwar as-Sadat said: Dr Butrus Ghali will go to New York this coming Friday. I do not know when Shamir will go there because they have an important feast in Israel. The talks which will take place in Washington will be bilateral and trilateral.

The president was asked to give his view on the unity between Syria and Libya which was signed (?an hour) ago. He said: Was it really signed? This is something encouraging.

Shamir answered a question on whether everything will be discussed in the autonomy talks, including Jerusalem, by saying that the talks will include everything.

MENA CARRIES AS-SADAT INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI PROFESSOR

NC101410 Cairo MENA in English 1115 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat stressed his adherence to what he announced before the Knesset, when he visited Jerusalem, that the Palestinians should be given a homeland as Jews have a homeland.

President as-Sadat added that Egypt will remain the head of the Arab family and that the aim of giving facilities to the Americans is to protect the Arab and Islamic countries.

In an interview with the well known Jewish writer Sigri Bodick who is also professor of political sciences at "Haifa" University, President as-Sadat said that the recent incidents of Poland came as a reply to the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan and that the incidents of Poland are to do harm to the whole Soviet camp. President as-Sadat warned that Soviets will not tolerate such incidents for they could be an example for the rest of the countries of the Soviet camp to follow suite.

[Interviewer] Mr President, how do you evaluate the events of Poland and Afghanistan? Do you think that it is the beginning of the crisis of the Russian colonial empire?

As-Sadat: I must tell you this Afghanistan is an aggressive act by the Soviet Union and you know around the Soviet Union there are those who are important with the Soviet Union in what they say in Soviet Russia, the security belt and that they never tolerate anything in this security belt and what has happened in Czechoslovakia and Hungary is the example, well the answer that came to the Afghan. This act at aggression from the Soviet Union is what has taken place there in Poland. The damage has been done to the whole Soviet camp even if it succeeds, but I am sure that they will just seize the opportunity and the moment to hit what has been done there. The Polish people and maybe the Soviets, could not do it immediately just like America has done in Afghanistan or in Iran could not face or check the Soviet Union but Poland has checked the whole system of the Soviet bloc. [sentence as received] Either they leave it with what the labourers have gained there or they start to hit, and that's what I am convinced that they will do for a simple reason, that if it is not hit it will be an example for East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and all the others. It think all of us could have never prepared this because this was right answer for what has taken place in Afghanistan [sentence as received].

[Interviewer] I have heard it from Butrus Ghali that you have given a very precise definition of the limits of the facilities which you are giving to the Americans. In the same time your government has reiterated its attachment to the Arab security, to the family of nonaligned nations. However, many people have the feeling that you are engaging your country more and more on the Americe side and in the conflict between East and West. What is exactly your position in this matter?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this. We are that one of the three founders of the nonaligned movement and I am proud to be the first also in my country to sponsor this, because I was the first chairman of the Afro-Asian solidarity conference, which I have organized after I was told by An-Nasir to do it and this was the start, the real start was in Bandung in 1955 but the real start in '75 two years after that we brought the people together in an organization which I myself headed in my country here, the conference and then the committee in my country here during An-Nasir, and till I became president. [paragraph as received]

Let me tell you this. We are one of the founders of the nonaligned movement, but Egypt has a certain responsibility. Someone like the Soviets might say As-Sadat is unpredictable, he was dealing with us and now he is dealing with the Americans or so. Some of my critics also [?all] over the Arab world say this, but let me tell you this: Egypt has certain responsibilities, Arab respnsibilities and Moslem responsibilities, for the simple reason that Egypt is the head of the Arab family, either they like it or not, and Egypt is the head of the Moslem family, either they liked it or not, so why I gave facilities for the United States to reach any Arab state and I added lately any Moslem states, because I am sorry to say that Arabs are lost, after they severed relations with Egypt a year and few months ago. Look what was taken place in the Arab world now, between Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Oman, the Emirates between Algeria, Libya and Morocco and the tragedy in Lebanon, the Arabs are lost and Moslems are lost. There is a very funny thing which happened--you remember the incidents of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, and you remember also the United States declared after two days that something is happening in a mosque in Mecca. The first declaration came from America. Khomeyni come out to say this is the work of the United States and the CIA. Well, in the whole Moslem world Communist seized this opportunity and in Pakistan the American Embassy was burned to the ground. One and a half months after that the Soviet aggression took place on Afghanistan. Who came to the help of Pakistan? The United States, and despite that they do not understand this. I am taking the responsibility and I shall look after my fellow colleagues in the Arab and Moslem world.

Question: There has been historical rivalry between the Valley of the Nile and the Valley of the Euphrates, and you know, speaking of this question of nonalignment, that the government and the president of Iraq is trying to take the place of Marshal Tito, so they say they are the leader of family, so they are building up nuclear potentials and do not you think that this may lead to a situation similar to that of 1954 between Cairo and Baghdad, the Baghdad Pact.

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this. What you have already stated is one hundred per cent correct. Saddam Husayn now is using Saudi Arabia to promote his leadership in the gulf or in the Arab world, but everything that goes against the tide of history will never succeed at all. Iraq has not the potentialities to lead the Arab world or the Moslem world. There has been a rivalry between Egypt and Iraq, and Egypt always won over Iraq and will continue to do so. Let me give you an example--the decision of war or peace in this area in which hand it is in Iraq, Saudi Arabia and all others or in the hands of Egypt, no I know this and fell it they will never succeed. [sentence as received]

Question: You have said the Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is slightly imbalanced in his mind. How do you think he is being exploited by outside forces and I mean the Soviets and how do you think that people, particularly you, should react to the war of terrorism which is launched against everyone.

As-Sadat: Well, I tell you the facts. I want you to know in this same place Al-Qadhdhafi has lived with me and he had with him his wife, his mother, his sisters. He has lived here as one of my sons, and I always treated him like that, so when I say he is a mental case, it was not because I do not agree to what he is doing, or so, but it is a fact he is a mental case.

In the human being there are certain specimens which are full of viciousness and sadism. Al-Qadhdhafi is vicious and sadist.

Al-Qadhdhafi is a vicious and sadist human being, you can not imagine, because I told you I lived with him as one of my sons. Ninety per cent of what Al-Qadhdhafi is doing is not related to what the Soviets are asking from him, or so, but from his vicious inner self. This is the important approach to know the man. He is very vicious. At some time he used to send explosives here to kill my people, sending explosives to Ireland, at the same time sending explosives to Philippines. The man is full of viciousness and sadism and so it is not only the influence of the Soviet Union but it comes from the inner self of Al-Qadhdhafi himself ninety per cent ten per cent after when the Soviets put their hands such armament or arsenal like this and they are very clever they are taking the dollars they could not take from the States [sentence as received].

Question: What went wrong with the Camp David spirit?

As-Sadat: Nothing, nothing went wrong. Let me tell you this, this is one of the aspects that I learned later after the mood that is taking place in Israel. You in Israel are full of suspicion. Historically, both of us know what we have done in the last two and a half years since my visit to Jerusalem. We have fulfilled a great achievement, but no one could believe. Me myself who was instrumental in what has happened, if you told me before that this would take place in the next two years and a half, I would have told you do not try to laugh at me or respect thinking and mind and so and do not say this, but what has happened in the last two years, bringing down the barrier of hatred and so the psychological barrier. From Egypt's side it has been dropped 100 per cent; from the Israelis' side not yet. There will be no war after the October war. There is a security issue that should be met for both of us and that Egypt, who has the decision of war and peace in the area, has decided for peace with Israel and we are living in good neighbourhood. Every one now is coming from Israel through Sinai from the extreme north to the extreme south by car. Ezer Weizman told me he will be leaving by car, he does not like El Al, he will be leaving by car through Sinai from the extreme north to the extreme south. The example Ezer told me when he was here, because he had his wife with him and his son and he had his father-in-law and mother-in-law, and one of them, I think his father-in-law, his birthday was two or three days when they were in Luxor. When they sat around the table celebrating the occasion Ezer told his father-in-law: Did you imagine that you are going to celebrate your birthday three years ago in Luxor in Egypt? He said no. This has taken place more than this. There has been always the need to put the foundation for the big building the comprehensive settlement so whatever happen s, the whole thing will be built on solid bases. This solid bases [as received] is the two Camp David agreements and the treaty between Egypt and Israel.

As I told my professors, one of them, when asked is Israel tried [as received] to exploit the situation and put Egypt in an embarassing position to the extent that Egypt uses force. And I answered quite frankly and openly before the whole world, I said we have agreed in the preamble of the treaty not to resort to the use of force, whatever happens, let us sit like civilised people and discuss our differences, because the history of the whole conflict started in '48 and I reached the conclusion that military action is not the proper approach to our problems.

All this has taken place and I told you I consider the two Camp David agreements and the treaty a very solid cornerstone that we have laid. Neither me nor Begin nor anyone can shake this cornerstone at all. Why? For a simple reason that 99.9 per cent of the people of Egypt are with this and 90 per cent of Israelis are with this. Only 90 not 99.

Question: You are going to have a meeting with President Carter and Mr Begin next November and you are suspending negotiations.

As-Sadat interrupted, saying No, No.

The interviewer went on to continue his question, saying: But you know if negotiations have been suspended, because of the Jerusalem question, and you also know the position of Begin on Jerusalem. How do you hope, sir, to achieve a breakthrough?

As-Sadat interrupted, saying, We had a very hard time during those ten months until we reached the agreement there in Camp David, and during four times when I met with Premier Begin in Al-'Arish, in Alexandria, in Haifa and in Aswan, I have always asked Premier Begin to prepare himself, with me to sit and agree upon a political directives to our ministers.

Let me hope that next November or December he will be in a position to reach this, but let me tell you as I sent him lately, he cannot take hundred per cent and I cannot take hundred per cent. Let it be fifty fifty.

Question: Mr President: There is a strong fear in Israel, Mr President, that once Egypt has obtained back the Sinai she is going to return to the Arab camp, hostile to Israel. Would that be a correct theory?

President: Believe me, when I said that I feel hurt whenever I have been asked by this, well I have shown myself, since 1971 when I made my first initiative on the 4th of February '71, and if Mrs Meir headed to [words indistinct] there would have never been any October war, believe me and I have also asked at that time that the Israelis evacuate until the passes and then Gunar Jarring goes in between and prepare everything. I am deeply hurt whenever I hear this. and deeply hurt also whenever they say that As-Sadat is just playing for time to take his Sinai and then he will be returning to the Arab camp, and I wonder in Israel and the Jewish communities all over the world, you have a certain characteristics, you are learned hundred per cent and cultured.

At the same moment that this mood has taken place in Israel, I sent my letter to King Hassan of Morocco when he made his proposal to me to take an action because of Jerusalem. Because he is the head of the Jerusalem committee I sent my letter to him, and it was published all over the world, and I said I stated my position [words indistinct] and why I am not going to join either the Arab world fiasco or the Muslim world fiasco because of so and so and so. Could I join camps with those who are killing the Muslims in Afghanistan, like the rejectionist camps Syria, Algeria, Palestinians, PLO, and South Yemenis who had supported the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia indirectly, because Saudi Arabis is going with them.

I want you to know that peace is something very precious. It can not be bought by money, the money of the whole world.

I think what has taken place for the late shah of Iran gives the true interpretation of Egypt and its honour, its way of thinking its compassion, its beliefs. So believe me, I am deeply hurt whenever I am asked this question.

Question: In your last exchange of letters with Mr Begin, I think it was on the second letter, you have expressed your opinion that the return of the Jews to Palestine to the whole land is the accomplishment of a design, a divine design, which has started in Egypt. This has been understood and appreciated by many in Israel. It is a recognition of the right of the Jews as a people to land of the Bible. Is this interpretation right?

President: I feel you have exaggerated the whole thing. Let me tell you this, one of the most important [words indistinct] for me during the whole course of my life is that I learned the Koran and I recited it three times during Ramadan the last time I was on Mount Sinai. For the first time in my life, I have served in Sinai, but in northern Sinai as a young officer, but southern Sinai, it was my first visit, raising the flag and [word indistinct] and of Ramadan I spent five days there in Mount Sinai. The story of Israel and Joseph who came here in Egypt and his brothers, mother and father who came after that when he became minister here or prime minister in Egypt. As I told you I know it by heart and it has lived with me and I have always [word indistinct] that this problem has certain religious and historical dimensions that is now known by those who are dealing with this from the Arab side. I never prepared myself to be the one who would be achieving peace with Israel at all for the very simple reason I never prepared myself to be a president at all. I then prepared myself to die before An-Nasir, as I was always think what will be the man who will be responsible here in Egypt? [sentence as received] What he will be, how will he be dealing with that problem? How I am going to give him an interpretation of the religious and historical dimension of the whole thing, because not many know this when I say that we have exaggerated the whole thing. I mean this, I mean that what I said in the Knesset is valid until this moment in your face and in the face of your people that give the Palestinians a homeland like you had a homeland.

Question: Mr Aba Eban in a recent interview with me stated that he is totally opposed to the creation of what he called an 'Arafat state but not to a Palestinian state integrated into a regional system of cooperation like Luxembourg in Europe. Do you think, sir, that this is a valid idea?

President: First, let us be candid together, and I am not saying this for the first time, but I have said it before, that the issue of self-determination is something that you could not oppose in the world of today. In 1974 after the first disengagement agreement King Husayn came to visit me here in Alexandria, and I told him at that time we were preparing for the second disengagement agreement and what I have reached with Nixon-Kissinger and Ford-Kissenger was that after the second disengagement agreement let us go to Geneva with all the parties concerned to set and complete the comprehensive settlement.

King Husayn visited here in the summer of 1974.

We issued a communique in which I stated this. I said as much as Gaza is a Palestinian land that was under the Egyptian administration, the Western Bank is a Palestinian land that was under the administration of Jordan and they should be treated the same. Look to what extent I brought him to sign, and I said this in the communique that we have reached [words indistinct] between Egypt and Jordan that there should be a certain official link and declared between Jordan and the Palestinians the West Bank and the Gaza.

After that Syria attacked me very vehemently and they pushed the Palestinians to attack me, despite the fact that in the newspaper you should read that 'Arafat was of the same principle with me with one only condition, that this precise link should be agreed upon after the creation of the state. And I said no, before we go to Geneva, this is my position.

Question: Mr President, you are one of those men to whom God has given the privilege to change the course of history like Nehru, like George Washington, like Churchill, like De Gaulle. How best would you like to be remembered by history and by your people? As a patriot, as a general, as a statesman, as a politician or a man of God?

President: For sure the last one, a man of God, because it contains all of these together and then maybe when you know that I have written in my will that I am to be buried in Mount Sinai there, this will give you my thinking and my ultimate view of what I would like to be known after I am dead.

MENA REPORTS MUBARAK MONTE CARLO RADIO INTERVIEW

NC100940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 10 Sep (MENA)--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt has absolutely no objection to the Soviet Union's participation in solving the Middle East question. Moreover, he said, if any European or Arab state or anyone else has a proposal helping or contributing to solving the question let him present it.

In an interview broadcast by Monte Carlo Radio, Husni Mubarak also affirmed that European public opinion in general has a strong influence in driving the peace process in the Middle East question. He added that this was among the factors on which President Anwar as-Sadat based the idea of his initiative.

On the resumption of the autonomy discussions, Husni Mubarak said that the recent discussions between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. presidential envoy Sol Linowitz resulted in the determination that a second bridge of trust must be built between Egypt and Israel. Hence it was agreed that a summit conference would be held and that the delegations will meet to prepare for this conference several weeks after the building of this trust and possibly before the middle of October.

Regarding the proposed unity between Syria and Libya, Mubarak said that he believes that the general ideas of chairman al-Qadhdhafi and President al-Asad were different and mutually exclusive. He noted that the Soviet Union is believed to be behind this unity for one purpose or another.

Answering a question what is expected from France in particular and Europe in general, Husni Mubarak said that European public opinion in general has a strong influence in driving the peace process in the Middle East question. This was among the factors on which President as-Sadat built the idea of his initiative, namely that a solution must have the backing of European as well as American public opinion. Husni Mubarak said that during his European tour he had discussions with all European leaders, thanking them for the resolutions and recommendations adopted at their conference in Venice last June, which were a just support to the question.

He said that France has a great role in the European community because it is a pioneer state in Europe and has its political position and history in addition to the ancient historic relations linking us with it. We cannot forget this. We have political, economic and military links with France in various aspects. My visit began in France.

We discussed the European role and what it could do, particularly France which is a pioneer state, and what it could do to support the peace movement or peace process in the Middle East question. We exchanged views on the subject.

Answering a question on the European initiative and whether it contradicts or complements the Camp David accords, Mubarak said: We did not talk in detail about a European initiative but about the broad outline of the positions. We discussed this in general terms only. I would like to outline one thing which might not be clear to some brothers. Camp David is a framework from which started the discussions for solving the question in general. Camp David includes two frameworks. One for the Egyptian-Israeli problem and one for solving the Egyptian-Israeli question. The main framework is for a comprehensive solution to the question. There is a main framework and a subframework. Under the framework we proceeded with the Egyptian-Israeli agreement which was signed and is being implemented. The main framework also includes a part for a comprehensive solution of the question. For the first time these two frameworks include an Israeli commitment in relation to the Palestinian question. This is a document which we must not ignore. The Camp David accord is based on Resolution 242. Whoever thinks of amending the resolution is thinking of destroying the Camp David accord. The Camp David accords document is one which we must never ignore, because it points to a solution of the peace question and it includes an Israeli commitment in respect of the Palestine question as a whole.

About the extent of Egypt's satisfaction with the French and the European stands in general, Husni Mubarak said: We are naturally satisfied and we thank them for these stands and several others in which the European states supported the peace question in the Middle East.

Asked to comment on a proposal by Romanian President Ceausescu for the participation of the Soviet Union in the solution process in the future, Mubarak said that President Ceausescu proposed an international conference in which the Soviet Union will participate. We have absolutely no objective to this trend. Let the proposal be presented to the states concerned. From our view we have absolutely no objective to the Soviet Union's participation. Moreover, I would like to say that if any European or Arab state or anyone else has a proposal helping or contributing to solving the question, let him present it. If a state has another way for solving this question comprehensively, let it present it. We do not regard a solution to the question to be Egypt's monopoly. Whoever has an alternative, let him present it and we will follow him.

Asked whether there is a contradiction between the European initiative and the Romanian initiative or whether the two initiatives can complement each other, Vice President Mubarak said: I really have no details about the European initiative. I discussed the European role in general. I have heard about the Romanian initiative more than once. The Romanian president had informed Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali about it. As far as we are concerned we have no objection. As for the relationship between the two initiatives, there is no crystallized European initiative that can be compared with the Romanian initiative.

Asked about Cairo's comments as an expert on unity issues on the proposed unity between Syria and Libya, Mubarak said: We have experience in such unities. Syria had established a unity with us, and you know its outcome. Syria and Iraq established a unity, and the outcome is known to the whole world. Syria and Iraq had announced 2 years ago that they would establish a unity but nothing has happened, and the outcome is clear.

Libya had asked for unity with Egypt. Libya had many problems, and it adopted a stand toward Egypt because we said that in order to be successful unity must be preceded by careful preparations, but this did not satisfy Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Libya wanted to impose unity on Tunisia; Tunisia agreed and then changed its mind. As a result problems arose created between them.

Libya had called for unity with Algeria. Unity without a foundation is mere talk that does not convince us. As for the unity called for by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the announced acceptance of this unity by President Hafiz al-Asad, we must wait and see what happens. However, I think that the general way of thinking of the two presidents is different and very far apart. I think that Syria's idea of the unity is to benefit from Libya in all spheres.

Libya has a different idea. It may unite. It is possible that it will unite with Syria because Libya thinks that in doing so it will place Egypt before a fait accompli or that it will embarrass Egypt and because Libya thinks that in doing so it will threaten Israel--although the distance between the two is known and clear. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wants to be a big president of a big state, because Libya is too small for him.

All this makes it clear that there is no agreement between the two ideas. But we pray to God to make this unity succeed, and we wish it success. We shall wait and see what happens. I also think that the Soviet Union may be behind this merger between Syria and Libya for one purpose or another.

Asked to give his opinion on what Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi meant by an agreed decision to strike against all the U.S. bases in the area, Husni Mubarak said: Ask Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi since he will be the one to strike against the U.S. bases. This is very important strategic thinking and it will be a big catastrophe if Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does strike against the United States.

The announcer interrupted him by saying: He said the U.S. bases in the area.

Husni Mubarak wondered what U.S. bases in the area. We have no U.S. bases in Egypt. We are very open and we conceal nothing. We offer facilities for specific periods and specific circumstances. We have no U.S. adminstration because we reject such a method and the Americans know our stand regarding such bases. President as-Sadat had spoken of facilities. We conceal nothing. President as-Sadat acts openly. We fear nothing.

Husni Mubarak added: I am not aware of the presence of other bases. He wondered whether Al-Qadhdhafi meant the facilities in Somalia and whether he has the capability of striking in Somalia. He said that this would be a colossal thing and meant that we should begin to be afraid. Husni Mubarak asked where these bases were and does this mean that Al-Qadhdhafi would ban the U.S. facilities while he has Soviet bases. For this reason someone other than Al-Qadhdhafi should declare that he will strike against the Soviet bases in the area. This is a must as long as he declared that he would strike against the Americans. Another person must declare that he will strike against the Soviets as they are the two superpowers. He added: This is a big game. It is a very big game to enter labyrinths. There are no U.S. bases in Egypt. We do not allow any great power to occupy bases. We give facilities in the meaning of the word and in complete frankness. President as-Sadat declared this openly for we have nothing to conceal.

Mubarak added: I believe that the world agrees with us that a failure of a summit conference between Egypt and Israel, attended by the United States, would be a catastrophe. Preparations must be made and preparations mean that there should be discussions on the points which led to the stalemate that was created by Israel. Let us frankly say that whether or not we regard this as a continuation of the discussions, it means that we must discuss the points of differences in order to prepare for the summit conference. If we regarded it as a preparation for discussions, such a preparation means discussing the points of differences, which includes the question of Jerusalem.

Asked about the interpretation of Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg's statement calling for the resumption of the autonomy negotiations before the summit conference, Husni Mubarak said that it was a play on words. I said that we would prepare for the summit, namely that we would discuss the points of differences and this was no different from what he said.

The announcer asked about Burg demanding this today. Husni Mubarak said: It could be for local consumption. It is known that preparing for the summit means that we will discuss the points of difference. If we discussed the points of differences and reached a result, then the summit will be easy. Preparations must be made for the summit conference by solving the points of differences or by providing solutions for them in accordance with the framework of Camp David.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK ARRIVES IN ROMANIA 10 SEP

For Bucharest reportage on visit to Romania by Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak see the Romania section of 11 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BORDER CLASHES WITH IRAN CONTINUE 10 SEP

JN101925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1844 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA)--A spokesman for the Defense Ministry announced here tonight that fighting between Iraq and Iranian forces has been going on since this morning. The spokesman said that the Iraqi forces began to advance in order to silence hostile sources of fire in territories that originally belonged to Iraq and from which the Iranian authorities did not withdraw under the 1975 Algiers agreement. The Iraqi forces began to comb those territories and to reach the Iraqi international border on the Diyala junction.

The statement asserted that the Iranian forces suffered heavy losses in lives and equipment during these battles and that one enemy helicopter was shot down.

Regarding the progress of the military operations on the Iraqi-Iranian border, the spokesman said that the Iranian side resumed its hostile activity at 0730 this morning by opening artillery fire on our border posts and positions.

The spokesman added that the Iranian Air Force participated in the intense shelling on the Qutaybah and Al-Ahnar posts at the Diyala junction and the Ash-Shuhada', At-Ta'an and Muhammad al-Qasim posts at the Al-Kut junction in eastern Iraq.

The spokesman said that the shelling further intensified later in the day, which prompted the Iraqi forces, which were in high state of alert and readiness, to return the fire and to prevent the enemy from achieving any of its objectives.

The Defense Ministry spokesman said that in view of the aggressors' persistence on their aggression, Iraqi armed defense units, backed by the air force, had to advance under difficult fighting conditions to silence the hostile sources of fire in territories that originally belonged to Iraq.

The spokesman reiterated that the Iraqi Army will remain the brave force that is always to defend Iraqi territory and the dignity of the people.

The Defense Ministry spokesman announced later tonight that the Iraqi forces have liberated all of the Iraqi territory that the Iranian authorities failed to return under international agreements, including the 1975 Algiers agreement.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi forces retrieved this territory, which is 15 km long and 8 km wide, and reached the Iraqi border in the area. At the same time, units of the Persian regime were forced to retreat under our valiant forces' powerful strikes. The spokesman added that the Haylah and Khadir posts were regained and that the Iraqi flag was hoisted over them at 1430.

Regarding Iranian losses during the past few days, the spokesman said that three Iranian aircraft, a Phantom, an F-4 [as received] and a helicopter, were shot down; 29 tanks, 3 troop carriers, 2 gun emplacements, 1 post and 4 forward fire support posts were destroyed; two trucks and three rescue vehicles were burned; and one field position was destroyed. The spokesman said that the Iraqi forces seized different types of light weapons and captured 12 officers and men.

The spokesman said that Iraqi losses were 3 troop carriers, an armored car that was removed to the rear, 3 tanks, 5 killed and 14 wounded.

The spokesman pointed out that the Iranian authorities are giving false figures about their losses and tend to play them down, in order to mislead the Iranian peoples and armed forces and to force them into more losing battles with our forces. The Defense Ministry spokesman said that the ministry will continue to explain the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON DISPUTE WITH IRAN

JN102149 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2040 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that Iraq has absolutely no desire to wage a comprehensive war with Iran and no intention of worsening the situation. He stressed that Iraq is eager to preserve peace in this part of the world, but determined to defend the homeland and to end the encroachments on its border areas by the Iranian Government.

He said that the Iraqi Government wishes to explain to the Iranian officials that by insisting on their aggressive expansionist stands toward Iraq they will only expose their armed forces to fire without justification. Iraq does not seek war and has no ambitions in Iranian territory; on the contrary, Iraq only wants to end the encroachments on its national soil.

In a press statement released here tonight, Dr Hammadi called on the Iranian officials to think before they get involved in adventures. He urged them to abandon conceit and fanaticism.

He said that the armed forces' involvement in such a situation does not appear to be isolated from the Iranian domestic crisis and the guards forces' monopoly on power in the country. He also called on the Iranian peoples, the Arab people in Arabistan, the Kurdish people and all who are honorable and sincere among the other Iranian peoples to be alert and to try to avoid the serious results of the policy of continuous encroachment on Iraqi territory that has been adopted by the Iranian officials.

The Iraqi foreign minister explained that border lines between Iraq and Iran were determined according to the Constantinople protocol of 1913 and the minutes of the Turkish-Persian border commissioners, which were signed in 1914. Sa'dun Hammadi said that the demarcation of the border between the two was based upon the aforementioned documents. He added that 125 border markers were then built but that Iran, over several periods, began to take over Iraqi border areas and to build its border posts inside Iraqi territory, taking advantage of Iraqi domestic problems and the weakness of the successive Iraqi governments.

The foreign minister added that the crisis reached its peak during the shah's reign, until the Algiers agreement of 1975 was reached. According to this agreement, it was agreed to redetermine the border lines on the basis of the Constantinople protocol and the minutes of the border commissioners. The two sides then again demarcated the border lines and added 593 new border markers.

The foreign minister pointed out that the border area was surveyed and that the border lines were fixed on new modern maps, taking into consideration all political, legal and technical aspects. An agreement on the borders and on good neighborliness was signed in Baghdad on 13 June 1975, as was a protocol for the re-demarcation of the border lines. The agreement and the protocol were then ratified by the two countries and copies of the ratified documents were exchanged in Tehran on 22 June 1976.

On the restoration of the Iraqi territory that was violated, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said: Iraq had indeed retrieved some portions of that border territory; all that was left was the handing over process. When the revolution took place in Iran, the Iraqi Government gave the new regime some time to organize its affairs, so that it would be in a position to complete the handing over process. But the abovementioned territory was not delivered to the Iraqi side. On the contrary, as time passed the Iranian officials showed hostile intentions and the inclination to expand at the expense of Iraqi and Arab territory.

Dr Hammadi said that the Iraqi Government which has taken upon itself to protect national territory and to defend the country's vital interests, found itself in a position where it could no longer remain silent about this violation of national territory. Thus it decided to end the violation. Dr Hammadi said that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry handed a memo to the Iranian charge d'affaires in Baghdad last Sunday. In this memo the ministry explained the Iranian forces' violation of this territory, which included the Zayn al-Qaws region, and demanded its evacuation under the 1975 agreement and the protocol on the demarcation of land borders, to prevent any deterioration in the two countries' relations. However, the Iraqi Government did not receive a reply. The Iranian Government did not respond to the demands set out in the memo. Thus, the Iraqi forces were forced to expel the Iranian forces from this region.

Dr Hammadi added that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry handed a memo to the Iranian charge d'affaires last Monday in which it explained that in view of the Iranian attitude, the Iraqi forces had to do their duty and expel the Iranian forces from the Zayn al-Qaws region. The ministry expressed the hope that the Iranian Government would be advised and would avoid any aggravation of the crisis between the two countries by evacuating other violated territory.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that the Iranian charge d'affaires was told on the same day that perhaps the Iranian officials did not have adequate information about what took place after the Algiers agreement or were not aware of the agreements concluded on Iraqi areas that were violated because of the situation in Iran.

Dr Hammadi said: We asked the Iranian officials to consult with their departments, to obtain all of the information on these things, so as to avoid any errors. However, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry did not receive a reply to its memorandums and clarification from the Iranian Government.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ARRIVES ON VISIT 10 SEP

JN101657 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA)--Zambian President Dr Kenneth David Kaunda arrived here today, leading a delegation on a visit to Iraq.

The visiting president was accorded a large reception led by President Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council members, senior officials and heads of the African diplomatic missions in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn accompanied his guest the Zambian president to what will be his place of residence for the visit's duration and exchanged cordial talk and words of welcome with him.

The delegation accompanying the Zambian president comprises (Kaminka), Zambian United National Independence Party Central Committee member and head of the political and legal committee; Chakulya, minister of foreign affairs; Musokotwane, minister of finance and technical cooperation; Chisupa, minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade; Mwila, minister of agriculture and water development; and a number of other Zambian officials.

LIBYA

IMAM AS-SADR REPORTEDLY HELD PRISONER IN LIBYA

NC091214 Paris AFP in English 1207 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep, (AFP)--Imam Musa as-Sadr, missing leader of the Shi'ite Muslim community in Lebanon, is alive and imprisoned in a Libyan army camp near the frontier with Algeria, Radio Luxembourg said today. Imam as-Sadr disappeared after visiting Libya in August 1978 for celebrations to mark the Libyan revolution. Libya has consistently maintained that he left the country for Rome.

Radio Luxembourg's French service said a former French Army officer and veteran of the independence war in Algeria had coordinated the kidnapping of the imam with the Libyan secret services. The officer, named as Major Jean-Jacques Delaporte, had taken the pseudonym "Captain Karima" for the operation, the radio added.

He was now being held at Boufarik, 60 km (40 miles) from Algiers by the Algerian authorities who were using him to "blackmail" both France and Libya, it said.

Major Delaporte, according to Radio Luxembourg, had gone to Algeria in August 1979, where he had been arrested and accused of being a French spy.

The Algerian authorities also accuse the major, a former member of France's "shock battalions" in Algeria, of being behind arms shipments to Algerian dissidents in the Kabylie region some 18 months ago, the radio said.

Algeria, according to the radio, had offered to free him on condition that France agree to stop supporting Morocco in its disputed Western Sahara region. Algeria had offered to hand the major over to Libya on condition that Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi agree to stop "manipulating the population," it said.

(In Tehran, sources close to religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said that Imam as-Sadr's son had shown him documentary proof two weeks ago that his father was being held in Libya).

People's Bureau Denial

NC091615 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 9 Sep (AFP)--A spokesman for the Libyan People's Bureau here today categorically denied reports that the missing leader of the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim community, Imam Musa as-Sadr, was imprisoned in a Libyan army camp near the Algerian border.

The spokesman, who called the reports broadcast by Radio Luxembourg today "a biased invention devoid of any foundation," said that the religious leader was nowhere to be found in Libya.

"Since his departure from Libya for Rome on August 28, 1978, Libya has had no further relation with Imam Musa as-Sadr," the spokesman said.

Imam as-Sadr disappeared after visiting Libya in August 1978 for celebrations marking the anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Libya has consistently maintained that he left the country for Rome.

CEREMONY MARKS OPENING OF TANK REPAIR PLANT

LD072004 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Sep (JANA)--Within the celebrations of our Libyan Arab people of the 11th anniversary of the great 1 September revolution, the general commander of the armed forces, brother Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, this morning opened a plant for repairing tanks and light and medium troop carriers. The ceremony was attended by brother Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi.

This achievement is regarded as one of the industrial pillrs in the country which provide services for the armored crops in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. The project contains units for the maintenance of tanks and armored troop carriers.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA FAVORS MOROCCO-POLISARIO DIALOGUE

AB102129 Paris AFP in French 1629 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Dakar, 10 Sep (AFP)--In an interview with Bara Diouf, director of the Dakar daily LE SOLEIL, the Mauritanian head of state, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, has declared himself in favor of a dialogue between Morocco and the Polisario Front to settle the Western Sahara conflict.

The Mauritanian leader appealed to the belligerents for more moderation and reaffirmed Mauritania's neutrality. He stated that no conflict or dispute should lead to the disintegration of the OAU, which remains a privileged framework for the exchange of views and action for Africa. He also emphasized the need to respect the decisions approved by the majority of African states.

Lieutenant Colonel Ould Haydala said there have never been any massacres of black Mauritanian prisoners by the Polisario Front, not even at the height of the war. If such a horror had any basis at all, we would have been the first to denounce it because as far as we are concerned, all Mauritanians are equal, he added.

The systematic massacre of black Mauritanian prisoners detained by the Polisario was denounced by the president of the Republic of Senegal, Mr Leopold-Sedar Senghor, at a press conference given in Dakar on 14 July.

Moreover, Lieutenant Colonel Ould Haydala said that he was very surprised at the unfriendly attitudes of France, Morocco and Senegal, who harbor Mauritanian opposition groups. He said it is inadmissible for states that share common interests, especially when they are neighbors, to routinely shelter opposition groups while claiming to be searching for friendship and good neighborliness. I consider this a serious precedent and a distortion of the rules that should govern our relations.

Finally, the Mauritanian head of state declared that the armed forces, which took over power in Mauritania out of a sense of national duty when they saw their country heading for disaster, will not hesitate to go back to the barracks as soon as this duty is accomplished.

As soon as the conditions for true independence and a total recovery of the state are achieved and guaranteed, the national armed forces will prepare for the establishment of democratic institutions, he said.

MOROCCO

CENTRAL AFRICAN STUDENTS SEIZE EMBASSY IN RABAT

AB101407 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 10 Sep (AFP)--Central Africans studying in Morocco today seized their country's embassy in Rabat to protest non-payment of their allowances and accused the Bangui Government of behaving in the same suicidal way as ousted Emperor Bokassa. Police immediately sealed off the building, according to the students. Ambassador Bernard Belloum and his staff were reportedly allowed out of the embassy after the students, believed to number about 60, claimed to have taken over the building.

In a statement distributed to the press they said that the Bangui Government had failed to pay any grants since October 1978. A spokesman for the students said that 20 graduates had been waiting for two years for tickets to return home. They also threatened to burn the embassy down unless the Central African Government handed over the money owed them within a short time. The statement said that Central African students in Morocco were living in inhumane conditions and were victims of asphyxia and ostracism. They receive about 100 dollars monthly from the Moroccan Government during the period of their studies and should get an additional allowance of slightly more than that from their home government.

SOVIET MINISTRY OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD081442 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Rabat, 8 Sep (MAP)--Mr Aleksey Chvedov, head of the African Department at the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry, arrived here Sunday for a work visit to Morocco. Mr Chvedov who is accompanied by Mr Viktor Yuravlev, chief of branch at the same department, is to have talks this Monday with Mr Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR TO SEEK NIGERIAN MILITARY, POLITICAL SUPPORT

AB091734 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Lagos, 9 Sep (AFP)--In an interview granted to the Nigerian press, the prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, Mr Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, stated that the Polisario Front will ask for Nigerian military aid if the OAU committee of wise men meeting today in Freetown (Sierra Leone) fails to establish peace in Western Sahara. Reporting on his discussions with Mr Ould Ahmed last week in southern Algeria, James Jukwey of the pro-government new Nigerian newspaper of Kaduna (in the north of the country) said today that the Polisario wants to obtain Nigeria's political and moral support.

The Saharan prime minister told the newspaper that if the Freetown talks fail, all the countries of the African Continent, including Nigeria, which has the duty to stop the genocide now going on in the region, must recognize the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Mr Ould Ahmed, who said that he has excellent relations with the Nigerian leaders, also explained that so far he has not made any clear request for Nigeria's recognition of his country.

Nigeria has not recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, but it considers the Polisario Front the legitimate representative of the saharan people. It is generally believed in Lagos that Nigeria's presence within the OAU committee of wise men explains the fact of its nonrecognition of the Saharan territory as such.

SHAMIR RETURNS FROM EGYPT, BRIEFS PRIME MINISTER

TA101516 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returned from Cairo about an hour ago. Correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that Shamir called the prime minister from the airport and briefed him about his talks in Egypt.

Prior to his departure from Alexandria, the foreign minister said his talk with President as-Sadat was important and encouraging. President as-Sadat said the talks were good and useful. Asked by correspondents about developments in normalization between the two countries, As-Sadat answered: A lot. A continued dialogue will be held with the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, in the UN General Assembly in New York during September.

Shamir was asked about the prime minister's plans to move his office to East Jerusalem but he refused to comment on it. At that stage As-Sadat, who was standing next to him, intervened by saying: It was declared yesterday that the issue would not be discussed for the time being. He did not say who gave such a declaration but a UPI correspondent says that the remark and Shamir's silence apparently indicate that As-Sadat received a certain Israeli promise on the issue of the transfer of the prime minister's office.

Following the talk between As-Sadat and Shamir a joint statement was released to the effect that both had acknowledged that strengthening the normalization will help establish mutual trust and bring both countries closer to the achievement of the joint goal of attaining full and lasting peace.

Says Meeting Planned

TA101611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Upon his return to Israel, Foreign Minister Shamir said the Israeli and Egyptian delegations will meet in Al-'Arish shortly in order to arrange the issue of land traffic which is important for the development of trade relations between the two countries. His Egyptian hosts promised to make considerable efforts to reach a real normalization.

Ghali To Visit

TA101838 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1733 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will soon visit Israel to continue the talks on normalization, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this evening upon his return from a visit to Cairo during which he discussed the subject. Both Butrus Ghali and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat promised Shamir they would act to accelerate normalization. Correspondent Yoram Ronen talked to the foreign minister this evening:

[Begin recording] [Ronen] Following your meeting President as-Sadat said many achievements were made regarding the promotion of normalization. Would you be kind enough to tell us about some of the achievements?

[Shamir] For the time being I can only speak about promises. One should wait and see whether the promises will be fulfilled. In any case, every thing we asked in that respect was guaranteed.

[Question] What did you ask?

[Answer] We asked to implement normalization in the relations between us and Egypt in all spheres: economy, trade relations, cooperation in agriculture and other fields, cultural cooperation and cooperation in tourism and so on. We were promised that a special effort would be made on these issues so that there is indeed normalization. Practical arrangements were also worked out, such as the meeting of Israeli and Egyptian delegations in Al-'Arish to arrange land transportation for travelers and tourists.

[Question] The impression gained is that we accelerate the pace of normalization whereas the Egyptians take their time. They are ready to make do with a slower pace. Was this also your impression?

[Answer] We do not accelerate but we do realize that fulfilling the obligations undertaken in the peace treaty calls for Egyptian cooperation as far as normalization is concerned. For a long time there have been delays on the Egyptian side and they even spoke openly about it. However, they have recently changed their views, perhaps under our pressure and influence. I hope we will see the results.

[Question] Mr Shamir, is the report true that the autonomy talks will indeed resume next week?

[Shamir] Maybe. I did not discuss the details regarding the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. However, I inferred from the remarks made by President as-Sadat and Minister Ghali that contacts would be held next week in order to resume the negotiations.

[Question] That is, we should expect the negotiations to resume this month?

[Answer] I hope so, although this was not promised to me.

[Question] In conclusion, Mr Shamir, did President as-Sadat bring up the question of Jerusalem and the Jerusalem law?

[Answer] He did not raise these subjects. He was very optimistic. He said he had no doubts we would overcome all the obstacles. He had no doubts that we would not withdraw from the peace treaty and that peace would exist between us forever. He also said that between the two nations--the Israeli and the Egyptian peoples--there is no reason why there should be no peace. We have already sacrificed many victims in wars. There are difficulties and problems but we shall overcome them. Patience is required--this is the first time I have heard the Egyptians say that patience is required--for conducting the negotiations after so many years of conflict. Patience and determination are also required. [end recording]

BEGIN INTERVIEWED ON OCCASION OF JEWISH NEW YEAR

TA101556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1305 GMT 10 Sep 80

[New year interview granted by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to political correspondents Shim'on Schiffer and Razi Barqay; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, we are on the eve of a new year and we understand that a new political momentum will start. There is talk about a summit meeting in Washington and you have announced that you are not opposed to such an idea. What do you expect to achieve in a tripartite summit in the United States?

[Begin] As you know, I did not call for the summit. This was proposed by President as-Sadat. However, when he suggested to me in his last letter--he probably suggested it to President Carter--to call for a tripartite meeting he meant that there would no longer be regular talks on the autonomy arrangements. Instead, there would be a summit meeting. I would not have agreed to it and, indeed, we did not agree to it. If, for example, his original proposal had persisted in its original form I would have rejected it. I would have said: If you want to travel to Washington to meet President Carter, go ahead and do it but I will not come. However, in the meantime, President Carter's personal envoy Sol Linowitz came to Israel. He also suggested the holding of a summit meeting and perhaps he would have insisted on his proposal but for our objection. We explained to him that I do not object to the summit.

I am ready to attend it even if it is called before the U.S. presidential election, namely, before 4 November, or even later than that. It is all the same to me. I am not afraid of any summit; there are no elections in a summit. There could not be a situation of two against one there, either on one side or on the other. Everyone states his opinion. You agree to proposals you favor and you reject unsatisfactory suggestions. We demanded that the talks be resumed and to hold the summit meeting. We explicitly stated that the convening of the summit is a condition for the resumption of the talks. I assume that at the end of November or the beginning of December the summit meeting will be held. I will willingly participate in it.

[Barqay] What could such a meeting result in?

[Begin] I do not know. I will put it to you in simple words: perhaps it will succeed and perhaps it will not end in success, that is, in an agreement. For example, I can imagine that, on the issue of Jerusalem, if President as-Sadat insists on two sovereignties in Jerusalem--he wrote to me about them in a personal letter to me and he also spoke about this in the Washington National Press Club--if he insists on this proposal, there will be no agreement on Jerusalem. Without hesitation, with both hands and to the very end, I will reject this idea.

[Schiffer] If such a proposal were to be made, would you agree that the Arabs of East Jerusalem be allowed to vote for the autonomy institutions?

[Begin] This is completely out of the question. There is no basis for this proposal. Mr Linowitz knows about it. He submitted this proposal to me many months ago. I told him that this could constitute the indirect division of the city. As-Sadat's proposal constitutes the direct partition of Jerusalem. As for the proposal regarding the Arabs of Jerusalem, that is to say, the Arab inhabitants of [East] Jerusalem being allowed to vote for the autonomy institutions--namely, the administrative council as we wrote in the Camp David accords--would constitute the indirect partition of the city. What is the relation between the Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem and the autonomy? The entire city of Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. So, I am told that we decided about it in a unilateral [Begin repeats word in Hebrew and English] manner. I admit it. I am not at all denying this fact. So what? How does a nation choose its capital? I asked whether the United States ever consulted anyone when it determined that the city of Washington DC would be its capital. I can also ask whether Luxembourg ever asked anyone where its capital would be, whether Fiji asked anyone where its capital would be?

Starting with the largest superpower and ending with Monaco you can determine a historical fact: Each nation chooses its own capital. This is our country. This is our motherland and Jerusalem is our capital in accordance with all definitions accepted in the world. These definitions were recently referred to by President Carter himself. He said that since childhood he has known the role Jerusalem plays in the life of the Jewish people--not only the Israeli nation--but the life of the entire Jewish people. Then he also said that King David united the Israeli nation--I would have said that at the time there was a united kingdom of Judaea and Israel under the esteemed King David I who transferred the capital of his kingdom from Hebron, where he ruled for 7 years, to Jerusalem, where he ruled 33 years. This took place over 3,000 years ago. Where was London then? It was a swamp. What was Paris them? A forest. Washington did not exist at all. Therefore, we rejected the proposal for the indirect partition of Jerusalem by means of allowing the inhabitants of [East] Jerusalem to vote for the autonomy institutions. This only concerns the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Caza excluding Jerusalem because Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Israel.

[Barqay] In light of your unambigous remarks on the issue of Jerusalem are we to assume that you are categorically rejecting U.S. attempts to postpone the transfer of your office to East Jerusalem?

[Begin] This is none of the Americans' or anyone else's business. I have also explicitly told this to Mr Linowitz. In the same vein, I assume that President as-Sadat determines that one of the houses he owns in Egypt--in Cairo, Alexandria, Aswan, Ismailia--will house his office. Would I have said anything to him? As-Sadat understood the hint. Who can decide for me where I will place my office? This is my reply. However, I have already said that on this issue I must consult the Cabinet. Indeed, any minister can determine the location of his office and I would not intervene in his decision, each minister has his own office. I am also a minister and thus have my own office and I can locate the office wherever I choose to. Therefore, at the time, a long time ago, I announced that I would bring the matter to the Cabinet's decision.

At that time Mr Dayan was still the foreign minister. He did not express any objection to the idea. One day he said--he was probably mistaken--that he has objected to this idea during the Cabinet debate. This is a mistake. He mistakingly said that, I am sure about it. What Dayan said was: I understand that this is not a decision yet and further discussions will be held. That was exactly the case. I said discussions would be held. In the meantime, things began to complicate. Former director general of the prime minister's office Ben-Elisar, who is currently our ambassador in Egypt, managed to rent or to purchase--I do not rembmer exactly--a hotel, a nice place, really, near the wall, not within the walls of Jerusalem but near the wall. However, the hotel owner later retracted his agreement. He was probably intimidated or warned or he got scared. In any case, these things became complicated from the practical point of view. Mr Dayan went to visit the former Saudi consulate to examine the site. He went there himself following the Cabinet session I have just recounted. He concluded that the site was inappropriate as far as the safety of the personnel was concerned, so that proposal was dropped.

In any case, I have undertaken a commitment and I will fulfill my obligation to raise this subject at the Cabinet and I will do so.

[Schiffer] When you make political decisions, including this issue of transferring your office, do you take into consideration the pleas of the United States or the appeals of ministers?

[Begin] The United States is a very friendly country. I certainly give it an attentive ear. However, if there are differences of opinion between us then each persists in its opinion. Then I always suggest to the U.S. representatives: Let us agree to differ. We are a sovereign state. In my opinion, out of tactfulness and understanding one should give an attentive ear to the suggestions of friends. However, the decision is up to us.

[Barqay] What about Cabinet ministers who have reservations about this idea?

[Begin] Well, I will hold consultations with them. I do not know to whom you are referring. If you tell me their names I will tell you whether they have reservations or not.

[Barqay] For example, Education Minister Zvulun Hammer.

[Begin] True, he told me he thought that the timing now was not right. He later repeated this opinion in public. I think that Hammer regrets having said this in public. I am not sure he wanted to say this. However, he was asked about it and he had to give an answer. This is his prerogative. So, he is opposed to the idea and he declared this publicly. Well, we still have to discuss this matter. This is an issue that calls for persuasion.

[Barqay] And Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Begin] He is for it, no doubt about it. All the reports that the foreign minister was opposed to the transfer of the office are unfounded. He explicitly told me this--not as a newspaper reported with its typical cynicism that the foreign minister privately believes that the office should not be transferred. However, in public he declares the contrary.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, I want to mention a man whose opinions you appreciated very much, [the late] Professor Talmon. At the time, Professor Talmon appealed to you in an emotional and open letter stating that the idea of the autonomy as proposed by you would not be accepted because, in his opinion, the only way to solve the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el is by means of separating the entities: the Jewish entity and the Arab entity existing here. What is your reaction to Talmon's remarks?

[Begin] Mr Schiffer, my dear friend, do you want me to argue with a man who is no longer alive? Would that be nice? What do you mean by the separation of the two entities, as you phrased it? The simple meaning of it is the establishment of a Palestinian state. I will explain to you what the result would be if, God forbid, this proposal were accepted--without going into an argument with Professor Talmon who is no longer alive. Instead, I will argue with you: This would endanger our very existence. Sometimes people do not stop to consider that the things they could say 15 or even 10 years ago can no longer be said today. Fifteen years ago the PLO--it was established then, approximately in 1966 I think, about 14 years ago--did the PLO have $1 million every day as it possesses these days, $1 million every day, namely, an annual budget of approximately $400 million? Did you ever hear about any terrorist organization that has such an income? Can you imagine what they can purchase with all this money in terms of propaganda and members? The PLO has Katyushas with a range of 22.6 km which can reach any place in Samaria, all the way to Tel Aviv, Yaffo, Giv'atayim, Ramat-gan, Petah-Tiqva; they can cover the entire State of Israel with Katyushas. If they have Katyushas pointed at Qiryat Shemona or Nahariya--is this not bad enough for us? Should we invite the Katyushas to Tel Aviv in order to assure peace? Peace would be assassinated under such conditions. There would be no trace of or hope for peace. People do not stop to consider the developments taking place in the meantime. Meanwhile, an alliance has been established between Moscow and the PLO, called in Hebrew Ashaf, which stands for Irgun Shihrur Palestin. As you know, yesterday I met with the military attaches who came to greet me in my capacity as defense minister on the eve of the new year. I showed them documents written in Russian and English addressed to PLO members who were trained on Soviet Union soil how to use weapons, explosives and so on.

So, the PLO receives training, weapons, money from the petrodollars and unlimited personnel resources. There are more than 15,000 armed terrorists in Lebanon, as well as tanks. They have T-34's, which are tanks that fire shells. However old-fashioned they may be, they have cannons and Katyusha rockets--as I have already mentioned. God in heaven, all this in Judaea and Samaria, on the hills here--please look out the window and you will be able to see them--all this would threaten the entire city of Jerusalem. All this would be stationed several kilometers away from these mountains and would reach Tel Aviv. The PLO has said that the armed struggle will not stop until the Zionist entity has been annihilated. This is what is happening. You have read this. Have you not had any experience with them? Are they not trying to annihilate us? So if that is the proposal--what does it mean to separate? A separation implies the reestablishment of a blood-shedding frontier.

On the other hand, in my opinion, the idea of the autonomy is a good, Zionist and Jewish idea. I am very proud of it. I would not deny it. How can I put it? I conceived it and gave birth to it. Since I became prime minister, if I may say so, I did not give my head or my brain a rest; day and night I pondered about the breakthrough. I want peace. I do not wany any more war. I want peace with all our neighbors. I also want to solve the problem of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. I do not think that our army has to run their affairs. I think that an army should defend and not rule.

[Schiffer] Was it ever determined whether or not the Palestinians agree to the proposed autonomy solution?

[Begin] First of all we must set forth a proposal. If the proposal is fair we should adhere to it--what do you mean when you say the Palestinians--the proof is that the Americans, the Israelis and the Egyptians sat together. Do you make light of this?

There are 41 million Egyptians and they accepted the idea of the autonomy, precisely so, just as we suggested it. Do you disregard this fact? So, patience is needed. Others will also join some time in the future. True, we cannot impose this on them. Hence, the solution of the autonomy. The Arabs themselves will choose their administrative council and we will see to our security, otherwise the PLO will come in and blood will be shed.

[Schiffer] To end the political chapter of our talk, Mr Begin, we hear (?that if) President as-Sadat brings to Washington a proposal to divide Jerusalem you will object.

[Begin--interrupting] Two sovereignties--I will not merely object; I will not accept the proposal.

[Schiffer] You will not accept. You are saying that you are in favor of your office's transfer to East Jerusalem but that you will bring this issue to the Cabinet for discussion. Israel's political status has weakened over the last few months.

[Begin--interrupting] In your opinion, not in mine. If you are telling me that embassies have left Jerusalem and you view this as a sign of weakening I think you are mistaken. What weakening? The embassies, especially the Netherlands, received threats. The Netherlands has clearly stated this in its announcement, on intention, so that the world knows that the move to Tel Aviv was blackmailed out of it. Does this indicate our weakening or theirs? What has happened? There were 13 embassies here. We are sorry they moved to the coastal plain. Does this change Jerusalem's status though? Not at all. The president is here. The Knesset is here. The government is here. The Supreme Court is here. It is a capital--how do the Russians put it: According to all rules of decor, it is Israel's capital. What weakness is there here? You are mistaken. Have you ever heard of a U.S. president's speech like the recent speech of President Carter? Has there been any U.S. president who talked of Jerusalem as President Carter talked of it a few days ago? It is true he spoke so before the B'nai Brith; it is also true he spoke so in election time but this is still how he talked, not differently.

[Barqay] But this is also a President who gave an instruction to his ambassador to abstain in the UN Security Council.

[Begin] What do you want? Do you want us to always have identical views? I have said already--there are U.S. proposals that we can accept and do. There are proposals that we reject. There are differences between friends as well. By formulating your questions you create some advance, unproven assumption which induces some grim mood among the people without any reason or foundation. The opposition in the Knesset is another thing--it is interested--today I read Shim'on Peres' statement. Good Lord, I had the impression the roof was already falling down on my head. This is totally unfounded and untrue.

The roof is on top, the floor is below. Our skies are blue and, thank God, over the last year we have been greatly strengthened. If I could intimately disclose things to you on the radio, things that you should not pass on to others, about the degree of our strengthening, you would be surprised indeed. Next year we are going to be strengthened even further. I am now being told that Israeli-U.S. relations are at a low. What low, what is it? There are difficulties sometimes, it is true. There are crises sometimes. What then? I have a U.S. document which I have read. It is partially good and partially unacceptable. We will not accept it then. It is as simple as that. I am saying this now so Linowitz will hear it--he will hear me on this. It was he who left me this document. There are proposals which are a deviation from the Camp David agreements. We will not allow a deviation from the Camp David accord. We are loyal to the Camp David accord; also, we wrote some of it.

[Schiffer] Mr Begin, with your permission, let us go over to the political part of our talk. The government is entering its fourth year and this will be an election year. I would like to ask you: If a former defense minister expresses his wish to return to become an active member of the Herut movement, would you accept him back to the movement's leadership?

[Begin] Must I accept 'Ezer Weizman? He is a member of the Herut movement and as a member he can begin his activities whenever he wants. You did not ask me if I am prepared, today, to reappoint him defense minister and I will tell you the answer: No. Why? Because of a simple reason. He is an adult; he resigned. He sent me a letter that was most grave from the political viewpoint, about the reasons for his resignation. Among other things he said this government was not working for peace and did not want peace--remarks that are absolutely untrue. He accused the government before the eyes of the whole world of something that has no foundation in truth and he himself says he has no intention of returning to the government, so why should I say yes. Certainly not. However, in the Herut movement, he can come to any meeting of the Herut center and deliver a speech. He can come to every executive meeting. We waited for him to appear at three executive meetings but he did not come to participate. A man's wish is his honor then. He can be active in the Herut movement. He is a member of it. Will I close the door to anybody? Today I would not agree that he return to the Defense Ministry.

[Schiffer] But would you consent to see him in the Herut leadership, in the Likud's five-man leading team for the election?

[Begin] My friend, we have democracy. If he is elected he will sit next to me, opposite me, wherever. Can I or will I rule out or reject anybody? I will not do so.

[Barqay] Mr Begin, there is talk that your close friend for many years, who has recently withdrawn from the government, may join the Likud. Will such a step by Tamir be welcomed by you?

[Begin] Yes, if he wants to he can, together with several colleagues, form a section within the Likud. If he offers this I will support this. This surely depends on the number of members joining him. Of course, one person cannot be called a section, "not really" as the sabras say. It is true that I worked with him within the Herut movement for long years and with friendship, with a relationship of affection. However, there were harsh things as well. You can now see why--this is what I continually claim--the Israeli people who are surrounded by enemies and who face political difficulties should know how to forgive each other. Things have happened but let us forget them and go on.

I am not angry with 'Ezer Weizman. I can only draw a conclusion from this affair. A man who writes such a letter to the effect that the government is to blame for the absence of peace--which is untrue and a grave accusation--cannot demand that after several months I will invite him back to the Cabinet. So, I am giving a positive answer to your question on Mr Tamir. I did not hear him wanting this though--he is a member of the Democratic Movement today and I would not want my remarks to be interpreted by my friend Yiga'el Yadin as attracting Mr Tamir away from him and into the Likud. I have no such right, nor such an intention either. Mr Tamir himself--I have heard him say so several times--said: I am a member of the Democratic Movement. So, I am not luring doves into my dovecote.

[Schiffer] Mr Begin, how would you define your relations with Minister Ari'el Sharon. Ari'el Sharon attacked you fiercely a while ago. He revoked his remarks later but his remarks are remembered and cannot be erased by apology. How would you define the relations with Ari'el Sharon?

[Begin] I will answer you precisely. I have a deep sentiment for Arik Sharon. I think he is one of the most wonderful leaders of the Israeli people. We may not have other leaders like him today in the entire world. He is my friend and I respect him. Occasionally, as he himself told me, he gives me trouble. Do I have to fear Arik Sharon? I have no reason to fear him. There are even fierce verbal exchanges between us from time to time. This happens in life. Are there no exchanges in a family as well? Basically, though, I have a deep sentiment in my heart for Arik Sharon. I have friendship for him. He knows that after all that has happened we are working together now as if nothing had ever happened. He apologized, of course. This is his right, of course. I only requested that he retract his remarks because I have full responsibility for security affairs. I am used to having responsibilities since the age of 16, namely, for 51 years; I am used to shouldering responsibility. A man who is accustomed to shouldering responsibility, full and real responsibility, for more than 50 years cannot be said to make rash decisions. I have never made rash decisions and do not forget that I was the commander of a fighting organization under special circumstances for 5 long years and was responsible for making all decisions, together with my friends but to a large extent things were ultimately dependent on my decisions. There were some cases in which my friends asked me to decide. I had to pray and decide, for 5 long years in the underground. You do not know what an underground means, dear friends. This is not a regular army with maps and commands. There was a constant danger that at any moment your house could be burst into and gunfire opened immediately. This went on for 5 full years. I would ask you to visit me at 1 Rosenbaum Street [in Tel Aviv]. I will return to this apartment when I am no longer a prime minister. If the alignment wins the next election, in November I assume, then Mr Peres will sit here and I will go back to Rosenbaum. If the alignment does not succeed, which may well be the case, then I will continue in this residence for 2 more years, no longer. At the age of 70 I will withdraw from all activity completely, from all politics, from the Knesset and from the government. On my 70th birthday my task is completed and younger people will receive the steering wheel or any other role. No force in the world will convince me to act otherwise. You hear me now making a total commitment.

[Barqay] Mr Begin, I know that you do not very much like the term successor. However, if you repeat your commitment that at the age of 70 you will retire and sit down to write a book, who in the Likud would you like to succeed you?

[Begin] I will tell you, this is not a question of liking or not liking. This is a political matter, however. What does a successor mean? This is a royal term and we are not royalists, we are republicans.

[Barqay] So who will succeed you?

[Begin] The one who is chosen by the Herut center, as simple as that. Then, if I am still alive, I will surely be a member of the Herut movement and will follow every instruction of it.

[Barqay] Will it be a poor guess, Mr Prime Minister, that the man you want to see as the Likud and perhaps also the Cabinet leader after your withdrawal is Yitzhaq Shamir?

[Begin] I have many friends. I cannot answer this question. I ask you to understand this. Yitzhaq Shamir can surely be an excellent candidate. There are more people. This will not depend on me. I will only have to consider if I will propose anybody at all. I may simply ask the center to choose. By the way, there are still 2 and 1/2 years, there is still enough time for thought.

[Schiffer] Mr Begin, it emerges from your previous remarks that in your life you had to make decisions on your own, alone.

[Begin--interrupting] On occasion, since, usually, you should know that in the underground, in the Irgun, we made decisions unanimously. We sometimes voted, as we do in the Cabinet. It was a majority decision. However, there were such cases as those in which the members said: The old man will decide. I was called old man then but I was only 33 years old. Today everybody says I am young. Do you understand this irony? Then I was called the old man and I had to make the decisions.

[Schiffer] Mr Begin, who do you consult when you have to make decisions? Rumors have it that your son, Binyamin Ze'ev, shares in your decisionmaking.

[Begin] I consult with my son, that is true. He has a share in making decisions. I can certainly say this: I love to consult with him, I am not ashamed of praising my son because he is my son. He is a young, very wise man. He is a doctor of geology and well educated. What I like doing is to call him in and, according to what he says, form impressions of the feelings of the younger generation. He is certainly from the young generation. He was born in Jerusalem, in the Hadassah Hospital. At any rate, as I said, in my eyes he is some kind of a representative of the young generation and I like to consult with such an unofficial spokesman of the young generation. I frequently call him in and hear him. This does not mean that he decides for me. The full responsibility is on me. You know, I have never made any decision without consultations. I usually make decisions following consultations. I never resolve matters privately.

Nowadays I have two duties on which I must not consult with anyone. But there is consultation nonetheless. I mean that I am in charge of the General Security Service and the Mossad, the body for intelligence and special missions. I consult and listen to the man responsible for the General Security Service. My military secretary, Brigadier General Poran, sits together with me and him. The three of us discuss things. What did what's his name, David Halevy, say? He said there are minutes of the meetings and that they should be published. He is not only a liar but also an ignoramous. No minutes have ever been written on these meetings. We sit, all three of us, in my room. There are no minutes and Efrayim Poran takes a few notes. There are no minutes. Why is he talking about minutes in the United States? It is only a liar who can sell his fabrications for money who can do this. The same holds true regarding the head of the Mossad. He comes to me. We usually meet once a week, sometimes once every 10 days, sometimes more or less frequently, although the practice we have decided upon is a meeting once a week. Then, too, my secretary, Poran, sits with me. The ultimate decision is surely my responsibility.

Sometimes I have to shoulder a most heavy responsibility. This reminds me of the underground period. I sometimes have to make decisions that involve a risk to lives and this is the hardest and gravest thing. My soul is then tormented. Those who have not experienced this cannot appreciate what I am saying. In the underground I experienced this for more than 3 years. In this case I should not consult with anybody, with none of my Cabinet friends.

[Barqay] You are taking on a heavy burden of responsibility for making serious decisions that you must shoulder even though in recent years you have not been a healthy man. You have suffered from a few heart attacks. Due to this burden imposed on you have you had any thoughts about retiring?

[Being] No, I have never thought of this. What you have said is no reason for me to leave my job unless the doctors prescribe otherwise. Generally, I work from 14 to 16 hours a day. Prior to my sickness I worked up to 18 hours on occasion. I have no reason to complain. On the contrary--work gives me health. Work? When we were small children, Zionists--I am a Zionist from my very early childhood--when I was 5 or 6 we used to march in line and sing. Work is our life and will save us from every trouble. Work gives a lot of satisfaction. It is very hard work, a very responsible task, and it is no reason for a withdrawal at all. I feel excellent today. The doctor comes to check me from time to time. He leaves me happy; he finds me in perfect health and entirely sound for work. Now, good friends, what shall we say? I am as healthy as--how did the French say it--healthy as a Turk. We do not have such a saying but I am following the French version. I feel very well and work very well.

[Schiffer] Mr Begin, perhaps before we conclude--this is the new year's eve--in retrospect, when you look back on your term as prime minister, are there resolutions you made that you regret, that you think should have been different?

[Begin] Well, dear Mr Schiffer, there is no man who does not make mistakes. There is no institution that does not make mistakes either. It is impossible to say that a man is infallible. I assume that I, too, have erred. Any person who acts also makes mistakes. For this though I need time to think where and how I have erred. At the moment, I cannot recollect what mistakes we made.

First, in the political sphere--I think we have made no mistakes. In the economic sphere--this is not my specialization. However, I have naturally been consulted. I can remember, for example, the consultation between former Finance Minister Ehrlich and myself on the liberalization issue. I had preknowledge of this and greatly encouraged him. I thought about it very carefully and one day I initiated a talk with him on this. This was an idea I had long entertained. Now, therefore, I cannot tell you precisely where we went wrong, if we indeed went wrong. I can surely say that we must have erred. Usually, I can say, we have acted according to our best ability and understanding. People have even mentioned that I have done good for the people. This is true indeed. We wanted and we want to do good for the people and I think we have indeed done so. I remember that in Qaddum I said that many elon mores, many settlements, would be set up and for a long year there were sarcastic questions about the location of these elon mores. I will tell you where they are: they are in Samaria and Judaea as well as in the Galilee. We have set up 116 new settlements throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

[Schiffer--interrupting] You have not returned to elon more, namely, you have not visited.

[Being--interrupting] How do you know that I have not visited them? I have visited them and will continue to do so. Naturally, I do not have time to hold the visits continually. Arik Sharon is visiting the settlements frequently. This is his job. Why should I not visit them?

When the day comes, in due course, I shall certainly visit them. Go to Samaria tonight and see how it is all lights. There are lights all around, not darkness as it used to be. We have turned on the light in Samaria, just as we did in Judaea. This applies to other places as well.

[Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, have you indeed done good for the people, despite the public opinion polls?

[Begin] What do you mean by despite the public opinion polls? What importance do you attach to public opinion polls? If public opinion polls are so important to you, you should first say that Mr Peres stands no chance of becoming prime minister since in all the polls Mr Rabin receives more support than he does. Then let Mr Peres sit at home and not sew a suit for himself. However, if the public opinion polls are not reliable, then we have a chance. What are polls? By the way, the day before yesterday I heard from an informed source that the alignment conducted a public opinion poll from which it emerges that over the last month the Likud had risen by 6.5 percent. This is a considerable rise in 1 month.

[Barqay] Like the consumer price index.

[Begin] You can say like the index. However, this remark does not help us. I want to say this is a considerable rise. I have already cited Mrs Mina Tzemah, in one of whose polls I received 62 percent favorable rating as far as discharge of my duties is concerned. She later claimed that this poll was conducted 18 months ago. I, however, read the poll in HA'ARETZ and did not see any date mentioned. It is not mentioned that it was conducted 18 months ago. So what does she want of me? She should have gone to HA'ARETZ with a complaint. It is clearly specified in the poll that the president of the state received an 84 percent. I received a 62 percent and Peres a 53 percent favorable rating. I can clearly remember the figures. Rabin then gained 48 percent and this is the only achievement Peres has gained over Rabin so far. However, do I not surpass both of them? The percent I gained--62--is a large majority. Why are you asking about polls then? Have I done good for the people? I would never say this. Me, personally? It is me and my friends together, the entire government that has done so. I think that in certain fields, to a large extent, this government has done good for the people. There are also difficulties, of course. I cannot say that the government has done good for the people in the sphere of inflation. Inflation is not good. It is too high. It should be reduced. However, in the building sphere, of course, the government has clearly not solved the problem yet. There are still young couples and people who live in poor neighborhoods that should be taken care of and rehabilitated. One should obviously have time for this. Nevertheless, we did have the intention to do good for the people and have indeed done so. I have already mentioned the settlement drive and enterprise. We have established a magnificant settlement operation which is historic in the full sense of the word. The settlements that were set up have been set up for ever and ever. This is surely a way to do good by the people. As regards the polls--the polls can be true and can also be lies. The words polls and lies [in Hebrew] sound similar, as you know. We exaggerate polls. Every few weeks we have a poll. The rate of inaccuracy in polls is very high. Suffice to say that 40 percent of the people do not answer questions at all for you to judge the worth of polls. These 40 percent can be decisive if only 60 percent answer. There are 10 parties and 10 percent here or there can tip the scale. Ah, polls have no value or significance.

[Barqay] Mr Prime Minister, in conclusion I would like to thank you for the interview you granted us on the occasion of the new year and wish you a good year.

[Begin] In the Jewish tradition let us end with good. I should say something in conclusion. You know that even the Book of Lamentations ends with good: "Restore us to thyself, O Lord, that we may be restored!" I want to end with good then and say: Let a year go by with its difficulties and let a new year begin with its achievements. You know that this is a paraphrase of the traditional blessing but I prefer to say it this way. I wish you and your families, all the people of Israel in the homeland and in the diaspora a good and blessed year. My blessing is that, God willing, may the coming year be a year of peace, a year of prosperity and progress, a year of immigration and the return to Zion, a year in which we will all be able to take pride in our Jewishness and our having a Jewish state, the core and heart of the Jewish people.

SHIM'ON PERES ON FUTURE NUCLEAR MIDDLE EAST

TA091100 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres thinks that during the coming decade Israel will have to cope with a Middle East in which most of the countries will have nuclear weapons.

Speaking to businessmen and industrialists in Jerusalem yesterday, Peres said that this combination of hostility and modern technology in the Middle East is a disturbing one and must be coped with, but not just from the technological viewpoint. "At the start of the decade Israel must make a serious attempt to calm down the area and create good neighborly relations," he said.

According to Peres, the coming decade will be noted for the fact that the area's center of political weight will be Israel itself, not, as in the past, when the United States or Europe dealt with the area's affairs. "I believe that if Israel plays a central, initiatory and wise role in the Middle East, we will be able to attain an improvement in our status, even in the United States and the European countries," Peres said.

According to Peres, the Arab countries' approach to the Israeli-Arab conflict can be changed so that it will no longer be the major concern in their interests. Today the attention of the area's countries is also focused on their domestic problems.

Peres thinks that Israel must aim at being involved in the establishment of very imaginative regional projects. The desire for regional involvement must originate in the fact that the friendship of the United States no longer applies to Israel alone.

Today's political situation is ripe for the establishment of autonomy in the Gaza Strip, and the sooner the better, while Israel and Egypt are hand in hand on the issue, Peres said.

Referring to the Likud settlement policy, Peres said that it must be changed. "No other issue has caused Israel as much harm as the ill-considered settlement policy."

As for the Jordanian option, Peres said that Jordan should be invited to negotiations whose opening point would be UN Resolution 242. "I do not believe there is any other basis for negotiations, since Jordan will not agree to negotiate on the basis of the Camp David agreements."

On the economic issue, Peres said that the alignment would aim at bringing back planning into agriculture and industry.

Yesterday Peres also visited the Jerusalem "Hapo'el" football stadium and gave the players new year greetings.

DEVELOPMENTS IN FREETOWN OAU MEETING ON WESTERN SAHARA

Moroccan Protest of Polisario

AB101458 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 10 Sep (AFP)--Morocco has protested officially over the decision of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) mediation committee to give a hearing to the Polisario Front, now fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, Moroccan sources said today.

The five-nation OAU good offices committee earlier today began taking submissions from all parties connected with the Sahara issue, including Algeria (which supports the Polisario Front), Mauritania (which has now abandoned its former claims to part of the old Spanish colony) and 10 pro-Moroccan Saharan movements. The sources said that Moroccan Foreign Minister M'Hamed Boucetta had written to the Sierra Leone Foreign Ministry protesting the admission of Polisario to the conference, a decision he said was taken by Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens (this year's OAU chairman) without any basis. The so-called Polisario is not recognised by the OAU as a liberation movement and the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (proclaimed by Polisario) is not a member of the OAU, Mr Boucetta said.

The Moroccan minister, who is leading the Rabat delegation to the Freetown talks, said that his country reserved its position on all consequences of this invitation. The letter reiterated Morocco's stand that the Polisario Front was a creation of the Algerian Army.

By early afternoon Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and the Polisario Front had each used their alloted 30 minutes with the committee, which consists of Sudan, Nigeria, Tanzania, Mali and Guinea as well as President Stevens.

The pro-Moroccan delegations were expected to be heard later today.

Sahara Denounces Algeria, Libya

LD101344 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Freetown, 10 Sep (MAP)--The Sahara liberation movements and the representatives of the inhabitants of the Sahara addressed messages to the president of Sierra Leone, Dr Siaka Stevens, acting chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and chairman of the "wise men committee," stemming from the OAU, as well as to the other heads of state, members of the committee. Copies of these messages were sent to the secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, to the secretaries general of the United Nations, of the Arab League and of the OAU, to the movement of non-alignement, to the different interparliamentary unions, to the European Parliament and to international humanitarian organizations.

In these messages, the Sahara liberation movements, namely the association of the former members of the South Liberation Army, the Saharan Jemaa (assembly), the Liberation and Unity Front, the Sahara Liberation Front, the Party of the Saharan National Union, the movement of blue men's resistance [as received], and the association of the natives of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Aosario), as well as the relatives of the people who are sequestered in Tindouf, the parliamentary representatives of the Moroccan Saharan provinces, and the representatives of the inhabitants of the Saharan provinces at communal councils, provincial assemblies and professional chambers, recall the long struggle of these movements against the Spanish colonier and request the OAU ad hoc committee to assume its responsibilities before the Algero-Libyan maneuver that perpetuates tension in the North African region.

The messages also denounce the sequestration of Saharan populations by the Algerian authorities and reaffirm their attachment of these movements to their homeland, Morocco.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO KURT WALDHEIM

LD101953 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The permanent representative of socialist Ethiopia to the United Nations, Ambassador Muhammad Hamid Ibrahim, has presented a special message from Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs, to the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim. The Ethiopian envoy briefed Dr Waldheim on the dangerous situation in the Horn of Africa on account of the recently concluded military pact between the USA and Somalia. Ambassador Hamid informed the UN secretary general that a number of messages were sent to heads of state, including the American President, by Comrade Chairman Mengistu.

The Ethiopian envoy requested Mr Waldheim that the message from the Ethiopian foreign minister be circulated to member states as an official UN document under item 50 of the agenda of the 35th session of the General Assembly, which is entitled: "Review of the (?Implementation) of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security."

Dr Waldheim on his part said that he is closely following developments in this part of the region, and that he had noted the importance of the 5-point resolutions adopted by the OAU good offices committee in Lagos last month.

SOMALI NATIONALISTS CLAIM 30 AUG MILITARY VICTORY

LD081258 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters attacked Abyssinian black colonialist soldiers on 30 August at (Halalgo), 20 km from Kabradahare, killing 4 enemy soldiers, including a lieutenant. The freedom fighters returned safely to base. As is known, on the same day, the WSLF attacked Abyssinian colonialist soldiers at (Biyo Kulul) in Diredawa district, killing 37 and wounding more than 30 enemy soldiers. The WSLF freedom fighters have intensified their armed struggle.

SOMALIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TUNIS ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

LD102054 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 10 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Dr Mahmud Said Mohamed, Somali Democratic Republic deputy minister for foreign affairs, and the delegation he is leading left Mogadishu airport this afternoon for Tunisia. The deputy minister and his delegation will attend the ordinary meeting of the Arab League which will convene in Tunis on 14 September. The deputy minister was seen off by Foreign Ministry officials at the airport.

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT--Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has appointed Ndugu (Afrem Wedei Mwatakasika) as the Tanzanian ambassador to France. The appointment takes effect immediately. The new ambassador replaces Ndugu Rattansey, who is returning home after ending his tour of duty. Ndugu (Mwatakasika), who will also be accredited to Algeria and Spain, was the director of the Africa and Middle East Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1975. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80 EA]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

FORMER EMPEROR BOKASSA TO BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA

AB102205 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 10 Sep (AFP)--Bokassa I, ousted emperor of the Central African Republic, will be tried in Bangui in absentia next November, Central African Republic Justice Minister Simon Narcisse Bozanga said here today.

Mr Bozanga, in Paris to take part in this week's congress of Francophone justice ministers, said that the authorities in Ivory Coast--where the former Jean-Bedel Bokassa is now living--had shown insolent indifference to repeated requests for Mr Bokassa's extradition.

The self-proclaimed emperor was overthrown a year ago in a military coup backed by France.

CHAD

KAMOUGUE CALLS ON COUNTRY TO WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE

AB101053 Paris AFP in French 1731 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Paris 9 Sep (AFP)--The vice president of Chad, Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, on Tuesday in Paris stated that the intervention of the UN forces in Chad is not necessary since it will not be enough to restore calm, and he called on the sons of the country to work together to find a solution to this problem, which is esssentially Chadian. He admitted that the town of Faya-Largeau (north of Pafbuclse), is now under the control of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of rebel chief Hissein Habre who, according to Kamougue, is neither a patriot nor a nationalist.

A government and a rebel chief can never be treated on an equal level and no one will impose Hissein Habre on us as president of the republic, added the southern leader, who once again refuted rumours that the south is threatened with secession. If Hissein Habre wins, it will mean the fall of Chad and the door will be open for anyone to start a rebellion, he added.

On the relations with France, he (?stated) that in spite of the departure of the French troops civil cooperation has never been denounced. He expressed his gratitude to Nigeria for its great work towards the restoration of peace in Chad.

Mr Kamougue, who has already visited Cameroon, Togo, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Guinea and France on a mission for his government, will leave for Chad very soon.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU TO VISIT U.S., EUROPE FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AB101954 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1010 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Sep (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, has just approved the plan for the economic and financial revival of our country and its appendixes. This is the Mobutu plan, which he himself is promoting.

This plan, which covers the 1979 to 1981 period, contains the priorities which were outlined by the Executive Council.

These are agriculture, health, transport and communications, mines and energy, etc. It is a fact that in order to attend to the most urgent matters first, the Executive Council has set up what is commonly called the PAM (Minimum Agricultural Program). This program, which is included in the Mobutu Plan, is already being implemented. Urgent attention is being given to agricultural production, which is the key to self-sufficiency in food production. Each region has been made aware of the need for the total success of this national operation, which aims at producing essential goods in abundance for the home markets in place of frequent reliance on external aid.

The Zairian Republic, which is determined to emerge from the cyclical crisis it is experiencing, has already made considerable progress within the framework of the plan toward the stabilization of its economy. Moreover, the International Monetary Fund has recognized and appreciated this progress and has sent a message of encouragement of our country's authorities asking them to continue on the same course.

Several of Zaire's partners who have seen the efforts made so far by the Executive Council in its bid to revive the country economically and financially have positively committed themselves to supporting these efforts and helping our country to extricate itself from the present crisis.

Herein lies the significance of the visits to Europe and America of that untiring traveler, President Mobutu. Although at first glance this presidential trip appears to be a private one, anyone who knows how anxious the head of state is to see Ziare resume and pursue its march forward will not have any doubt that the guide's visit to Europe and America--far from being a pure pleasure trip--will afford him the opportunity of meeting Zaire's partners within the framework of talks preceding the joint annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank which will be held in Washington before the end of September.

This meeting is important for our country because the cooperative attitude of our partners will be examined during the meeting.

TALKS WITH ANGOLA ON REFUGEE REPATRIATION BEGIN IN KINSHASA

AB091950 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1648 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Sep (AZAP)--The official negotiations relating to the repatriation of the Angolan and Zairian refugees living in the two countries opened today in the green hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between a Zairian delegation led by the secretary of state for social affairs, Citizen Kashemwa Laini Nyota, and an Angolan delegation led by Mrs Assungao Rosario Vahereny, secretary of state for social affairs.

On this occasion, the leader of the Angolan delegation called on both parties to take this opportunity to approach the problem of repatriation of the refugees in the spirit of the negotiations which took place in Luanda between Presidents Mobutu and Neto and which are being continued by President dos Santos.

The deliberations, which are taking place behind closed doors, will resume on Wednesday under the direction of Mr Victor Henrique Marcelino, head of the Angolan department for aid to refugees, and of Citizen Musafiri, director of the social affairs department. A representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Cherif, is also taking part in the discussions, during which the two parties will form an Angolan-Zairian (?commission) in charge of studying the problems relating to the repatriation of the refugees of the two countries.

MALI

TRAORE INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, WESTERN SAHARA

AB101430 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The president of the republic left Bamako this morning for Freetown, where he will attend a meeting of the committee of wise men of the OAU. This committee is especially charged with preparing a summit meeting of all the parties involved in the [Western Saharan] conflict which will be held in the capital of Sierra Leone by October. This meeting of the committee of wise men, which was decided by the last annual summit of the OAU in Freetown last July, is expected to bring together for deliberation, for the first time, Moroccan and Saharan representatives.

President Moussa Traore, in an interview which he accorded to REUTER yesterday discussed some aspects of Mali's internal and external situation, as well as the issue of Western Sahara. The first REUTER question concerned the statement made by the head of state in his New Year's message to the effect that the year 1980 would be a difficult year for Mali and, as our REUTER counterpart said, it appears the year has not been an easy one. Have the difficulties attained or surpassed predictions made by the head of state? Gen Moussa Traore gives an answer:

[Begin recording] When I announced in my New Year's message that the year 1980 would be a difficult one for Mali, my intention was not to play the prophet but rather to draw the attention of Malians to the difficult economic situation and the need to take adequate measures to face it. It appeared indispensable to me, on one hand, to curtail the trend of life of the state, especially by fighting against wastage and, on the other hand, to proceed with economic readjustments in order to rectify some imbalances so as to avoid worsening the situation of the national economy. These measures could not fail to have direct repercussions on the standard of living of the citizens and to call for new sacrifices. I was bound to make a solemn analysis of my action. [end recording]

The president of the republic then talked about the situation in the schools of the country which, according to the REUTER reporter, has undoubtedly been one of the main events which marked this year. Asked whether the authorities share part of the responsibility for the successive crises, which recur each time it is thought they have been settled, President Moussa Traore replied:

[Begin recording] The main concern of the Malian people is not so much to determine responsibility for the crises at this time but rather to ensure the future of education in Mali, the future of our children. To answer your question, I would like to make it clear that this problem concerns both the public authorities and the parents of the pupils, as well as the teachers. It is evident that the parents share the responsibility because they constitute an authority; the teachers share the responsibility because they, too, constitute an authority; and the political and administrative leaders also share the responsibility because they also constitute an authority.

What I consider most important at the moment is the need to completely review our educational system, and I can assure you that we are giving serious attention to this task. [end recording]

President Traore also talked about the party--the Malian People's Democratic Union--during his interview with the special REUTER envoy. He explained the party's role:

[Begin recording] The party's role is and will remain one of animation, mobilization and education of the Malian people in order to satisfy their deep aspirations. Our party is young, being less than 2 years old. Some steps have already been taken in order to make it more dynamic and more effective.

The extraordinary congress which will be held very soon must meet the party's needs for dynamization to ensure a real mobilization of the militants around the objectives of the party. [end recording]

Concerning world inflation, constantly rising oil bills and their effects and the vagaries of the weather, the president of the republic described the situation of our country as follows:

[Begin recording] Mali, like the other countries of the Sahel region, finds herself confronted with the difficult repercussions of the international economic crisis and the baneful effects of climatic hazards. There has been a staggering jump in oil bills between 1975 and 1980. As for the cereal deficit, it is estimated at about 260,000 tons for the 1979-80 season. These deficits must be met, but other emergency measures also have to be taken, such as saving the livestock seriously threatened by water shortage and the insufficiency of pasture lands, protecting crops and harvests, strengthening the services charged with protecting the environment and fighting against the encroachment of the desert.

In short, this amounts to a vast program of harnessing our water resources and rehabilitating the Sahel region.

Concurrently with the realization of several projects relating to the exploitation of mineral resources, large-scale programs must be established in the fields of harnessing water and producing energy for industralization, to mention only these. All these actions will, I am convinced, enable us to insure our country's economic takeoff. [end recording]

Concerning rumors of an imminent discovery of uranium and of the alleged discovery of diamonds in the western part of the country, President Traore said:

[Begin recording] It is hoped that uranium will soon be discovered. This is one of our hopes. Mali's partners with permits to undertake uranium prospecting are presently at work. This is also the case with prospecting for diamonds. Concerning oil prospecting, it is going on within the framework of the permits granted to certain foreign oil companies. [end recording]

The head of state then talked about the Western Sahara and its recognition by Mali.

[Begin recording] As you know, it is the sovereign right of a country to recognize a state; it was therefore in all sovereignty that Mali exercised this right. Besides, it must be recalled that the choice of the moment for recognizing a state is based both on the political judgement of the country which makes it as well as on some political considerations which must be taken into account. Mali therefore waited until the 17th OAU summit before recognizing the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and accepting its application for admission into the OAU. This is merely a question of expediency, which I mentioned when I returned from Freetown. The decolonization of an African territory is, we believe, different from the procedure which must be followed in cases such as the conflict between Morocco and Western Sahara. The countries concerned are African states; that is why we found it necessary to act discreetly and patiently instead of starting at once with the procedure of recognition, which, to us, is not an end in itself. But the ups and downs of the OAU summits of Khartoum, Monrovia and Freetown sufficiently proved that the situation was likely to worsen. That is why Mali decided to give a new impetus to the only procedure conforming with the interests of all the interested parties and the parties concerned, thus favoring the admission of the Saharam Democratic Arab Republic into the OAU during the Freetown summit.

The holding of the fourth OAU ad hoc committee meeting on the Western Saharan issue in Freetown in Sierra Leone from 9-12 September with the participation this time of all the parties concerned constitutes the best result of the political decision taken during the 17th summit.

Mali's recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic should not reduce what you call Mali's margin for maneuver in its capacity as a member of the ad hoc committee. First of all, it is necessary to insist on the fact that the OAU ad hoc committee on the Western Sahara issue is not a tribunal whose members were chosen because of their neutrality.

Therefore, recognition, which is a sovereign act, cannot be considered an element of maneuver by a member of the ad hoc committee. Mali, in her determination to find a just and equitable solution to this painful fratricidal conflict, intends to pursue its actions within the ad hoc committee for the establishment of peace and stability in the area and for harmonious and fraternal cooperation between all the peoples in the region. In actual fact, in Freetown the application for the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into the OAU obtained 26 votes out of the 50 of the member states; this therefore amounted to the simple majority required by Article 28 of the OAU Charter. This is not a problem of interpretation which can give rise to divergent opinions but a reality which must be faced. But as I have had the occasion to emphasize, admission is not an end in itself.

After this majority vote, Mali thinks that the solution must take two principal acts into account: firstly, all the parties, I repeat all the parties, both the interested parties and the parties concerned, should admit and accept that the principle of self-determination is applicable to the Western Saharan people and agree to the fact that the people of Western Sahara are not yet exercising their right to self-determination as was pertinently stated in the Monrovia OAU resolution. Secondly, as soon as all the parties agree on this principle and everyone agrees that the settling of the problem on the basis of self-determination must be peaceful--since the interests of all the states in the region are involved--and as soon as all the parties agree that the Saharan people have the right to self-determination as proclaimed by the OAU, then the rest will be a question of mode of application. [end recording]

Mali is considered one of the very few countries which are truly nonaligned. The last REUTER question to President Traore was: What advantage does Mali derive from its nonalignment policy? The head of state answered:

[Begin recording] Yes, observers of contemporary international politics unanimously agree that the states which are truly nonaligned are very few. Some people even give the severe figures of 12 out of the 93 members of the nonaligned movement and all unanimously agree that Mali is one of the 12 states which are truly nonaligned. Before answering your question, I would like to make certain remarks. First of all, Mali is merely adhering the fundamental principles of its policy. Any country which joins the OAU opts for the principle of nonalignement; therefore it must practice it. Finally, as a founding member of the nonaligned movement, Mali intends to respect its commitments. Finally, in reply to your question as to what advantages Mali derives from a real nonalignment policy, I would say that the advantage mentioned above seems enough to me: that is that Mali is satisfied with respecting its obligations. Our country freely created the nonaligned movement with the other [word indistinct] of the nonaligned movement and it freely participated in the drawing up of the OAU Charter, one of whose basic principles is nonalignment. In short, it is in all sovereignty that Mali applies an intransigent and dynamic nonaligned policy.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR EXPLAINS MEASURES TO OVERCOME SAHEL DROUGHT

AB101712 Abidjan Domestic Television Service in French 2000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] In connection with the drought in the Sahel, President Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal has called on Europeans to help the Sahel SOS association, which is engaged in the sinking of wells and pumps in the Sahel region.

President Senghor was interviewed on the first channel of French television, TF-1, during the television news program.

[Begin recording] [Senghor] There are two ways of fighting the desert efficiently according to experts: that is, the construction of dams in the river valley and the planting of trees. However, the construction of dams and the harnessing of rivers is very expensive. This is why Mali, Mauritania and Senegal have pooled their efforts by setting up the Senegal River Development Organization. But this will cost 2,000 billion old French francs. Moreover, more modest but equally efficient means exist; they aim at educating the people. These are the means adopted by Sahel SOS International. As you have been told, it is a question of building 3,000 pumps in 50 sectors, each of which is composed of 60 pumps. Each sector has a supervisor who is in charge of educating the people. He repairs the pumps, or rather teaches villagers to repair and maintain the pumps. He teaches them to establish vegetable gardens with the cooperation of instructors. He also supervises the distribution of milk at the rate of 1/4 of a liter per day. This is a task of intensive education.

In Senegal for instance, our socioeconomic development plan gives priotity to education, training and culture, to which we have allocated 33 percent of our current budget. In fact, we are conscious that we should first train the necessary manpower, and this is what is being done by SOS International. We have to teach the people of the Sahel how to fight desert encroachment by themselves.

But what we are doing is not sufficient. This is why we have pooled our efforts both within the framework of the Senegal River Development Organization and the Gambia River Development Organization. We are also reorganizing our cooperation because the management was too bureaucratic. We are also going to split the ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development] in order to free the peasants from this bureaucratic management.

[Question] Mr President, it seems that a new famine is ahead, that the rainy season was bad and that in November Senegal will face serious problems of supply. Is that true?

[Answer] I hope... [sentence unfinished] There is a threat. Let us take the example of Senegal because it is a concrete case study and it is a Sudano-Sahelian country. We have experienced 10 years of drought since our independence 20 years ago. Each year of drought costs us between 1/2 and 2/3 of our crop. For instance, we experienced a drought cycle from 1966 to 1973, a year of drought in 1977 and another one last year. Each time we face a commercial deficit of 100 billion old French francs. This is indeed a critical situation.

BRIEFS

NIGER-OMAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--Muscat, 3 Sep (AFP)--Oman has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Niger, official sources announced here today. This decision is aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries, the same sources added. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT 3 Sep 80 AB]

PRC EXPERTS FOR SIERRA LEONE--The first group of technical experts from the People's Republic of China engaged in the construction of the Goma hydro-electric dam at (Dodo) has been formally introduced to the minister of finance and economic planning. They were accompanied by the Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone, Mr Ping Tian. [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 4 Sep 80 AB]

MOZAMBIQUE

CHISSANO PARIS VISIT MARKS 'NORMALIZATION' OF FRENCH TIES

LD100923 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Sep 80 p 8

["J-C.C." report: "Mozambique Foreign Minister's Visit Has Sanctioned Normalization of Relations Between Paris and Maputo"]

[Text] At the end of a 3-day official visit to France, Mozambique Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano left Paris for Maputo Tuesday evening. On Monday, he was received by Mr Giscard d'Estaing. Mr Chissano, who was returning a visit by Mr de Guiringaud, who was foreign minister at that time, to Maputo 3 years ago, had several talks with Mr Francois-Poncet.

After leaving the Elysee Palace, Mr Chissano described the results of cooperation between his country and France as "positive." Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe were also discussed during the talks. As far as bilateral relations are concerned, a financing plan has been prepared since the central fund for economic cooperation was authorized to operate in Mozambique in June 1980. It provides, among other things, for supplies of light equipment (Fr100 million), the repair of the Mavusi power station, the installation of a high voltage line between the Cabora-Bassa Dam and Mokuba (Fr173 million) and the purchase of shrimp boats (Fr117 million). Some other plans for cooperation (mine prospecting, coal production and supply of a sawmill) are in hand.

This visit has, first of all, sanctioned the normalization of relations between the two governments. Maputo "approves" of Paris' action within the UN "contact group" (Canada, United States, France, Britain and the FRG) which has been entrusted with the task of negotiating a settlement of the Namibian problem. On the other hand, the French included Mozambique in the new approach to Portuguese- and English-speaking African countries initiated 3 years ago.

Paris has offered to help Mozambique with food by supplying 2,000 tons of grain to combat the famine which has been rampant in six provinces as a result of prolonged dought that has affected 1.5 million people. In an appeal to the international community launched on 29 August, the Mozambique Government assessed its immediate needs at 175,000 tons of cereal grain, 20,000 tons of beans and peanuts, 10,000 tons of dried fish, 10,000 tons of cooking oil and 15,000 tons of soap.

NAMIBIA

APPEAL TO U.S. HOUSE ON UN FAVORITISM TOWARD SWAPO

LD102234 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The Council of Ministers of South-West Africa has asked the subcommittee of the American House of Representatives to support a request by South-West Africa to the United Nations to stop favoring SWAPO. The text of the council's statement to the subcommittee on Africa has been released in Windhoek.

The council says in the statement that it is the effective executive government of the territory and that the government administration of South-West Africa is now run by the people of the territory. SWAPO's armed struggle and terrorist tactics have therefore become senseless. All SWAPO is now doing is to block the South-West African path to full independence and recognition of the country's sovereignty. The statement says the people of South-West hope that the United Nations will get SWAPO off their backs so that they can continue on the road to full independence and international recognition in freedom and not under Soviet domination.